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BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS
OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

1904

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FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Charities and Corrections

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FROM

July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904



SACRAMENTO:

W. W. SHANNON, : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.

1905.

1905
1905

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

GOVERNOR GEORGE C. PARDEE.....	SACRAMENTO
E. C. MOORE, PRESIDENT.....	SAN FRANCISCO
J. K. McLEAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.....	BERKELEY
O. K. CUSHING.....	SAN FRANCISCO
ANDREW M. DAVIS.....	SAN FRANCISCO
W. C. PATTERSON.....	LOS ANGELES
CHARLES A. RAMM.....	SAN FRANCISCO

W. ALMONT GATES, *Secretary*, Berkeley
GERTRUDE V. TUCKER, *Clerk*, San José

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

1. PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—Messrs. Cushing, McLean, and Moore.
 2. INSANE AND DEFECTIVES—Messrs. McLean, Cushing, and Patterson.
 3. COUNTY INSTITUTIONS—Messrs. Davis, Ramm, and Patterson.
 4. STATISTICS AND PUBLICATIONS—Messrs. Davis, Moore, and Cushing.
 5. AUDITING COMMITTEE—Messrs. Ramm and Davis.
-

OFFICE OF THE BOARD,
538-539 PARROTT BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO

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1905

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., October 1, 1904.

To HON. GEORGE C. PARDEE, *Governor*:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with law, we, the State Board of Charities and Corrections, have the honor to transmit to you this, our first report, presenting a survey of the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, and covering the transactions of the Board from the date of its organization to the close of the last fiscal year.

Respectfully yours,

E. C. MOORE,
J. K. McLEAN,
O. K. CUSHING,
ANDREW M. DAVIS,
W. C. PATTERSON,
CHARLES A. RAMM,

State Board of Charities and Corrections.

W. ALMONT GATES, *Secretary*.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

Increasing the capacity of the State Prison at Folsom.

Restricting the use of the strait-jacket as a means of punishment.

Amending the law providing for the sale of grain bags.

Providing for the construction of the hospital for criminal insane by convict labor.

Providing for the classification of pupils in the Reform Schools.

Directing that all commitments to the Reform Schools shall be for the period of minority.

Permitting the commitment of girls to Whittier State School until they reach the age of twenty-one years.

Providing for the deportation of non-resident and alien insane.

Directing that insane patients be taken to the State Hospitals by hospital attendants.

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REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

INTRODUCTION.

The statute creating this Board provides that "three months prior to each regular session of the Legislature the Board shall make a full and complete report to the Governor of all its transactions during the preceding two years, showing fully and in detail all expenses incurred and moneys paid out by it, giving a list of all officers and agents employed, and the actual condition of all institutions under its supervision, with such suggestions as it may deem necessary and pertinent and with recommendations for legislative and executive action."

The members constituting this Board were appointed June 30, 1903. After letters of acceptance had been filed, the Board was called together by your Honor and its members made acquainted with each other. Some time was spent in becoming familiar with the scope of our duties and the selection of a Secretary. The Board selected as its Secretary, Mr. W. Almont Gates, formerly Secretary of the State Board of Corrections and Charities of Minnesota. Miss Gertrude V. Tucker of San José was selected as clerk in the offices of the Board. It was not until November 1st that the Board was able to open its offices in the Parrott Building in San Francisco.

At its first meeting the members proceeded to classify themselves as required by statute, with the following result: To go out of office at the end of four years, Andrew M. Davis and W. C. Patterson; to go out of office at the end of eight years, E. C. Moore and O. K. Cushing; to go out of office at the end of twelve years, J. K. McLean and Charles A. Ramm.

By-laws for the government of the Board and its officers were adopted, as follows:

BY-LAWS.

OFFICERS.

The Board shall elect a President, whose duty it shall be to preside at all meetings and perform such other duties as usually pertain to the office of President, and who shall hold office for one year from and after the second Tuesday in August of each year.

The Board shall elect a Vice-President, who shall hold office for the same time, and who shall perform the duties of the President in case of the absence of the latter or his inability to act.

The Board shall elect a Secretary, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board and who shall receive such salary as the Board may determine, and whose duty it shall be to keep a record of the proceedings of the Board, to have charge of its offices as executive officer, and to perform such other duties as are contemplated by the law creating the Board and as the Board may from time to time direct.

MEETINGS.

The Board shall hold regular quarterly meetings on the second Tuesday of February, May, August, and November of each year, at seven o'clock P. M., at its offices in San Francisco.

Special meetings may be held at the call of the President or of three members, at such times and places as may be fixed. Notices of special meetings shall be mailed to the address of each member at least five days before the date of meeting.

The Board may meet at any time and place without notice, if six of the members are present or give their written consent thereto.

The nature of the business to be transacted shall be stated in the notice of special meetings, and no other business shall be transacted at such meeting without the consent of five members of the Board.

The President, Vice-President, and Secretary shall be elected or appointed only at a regular meeting or an adjourned regular meeting.

EXPENDITURES.

The Secretary shall keep an itemized account of the expenditures of the Board and of each member or officer thereof.

An Auditing Committee of two shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to audit all expenditures of the Board or any of its members or officers.

QUORUM.

Four members shall constitute a quorum, and a less number can not transact any business except to adjourn from day to day.

AMENDMENTS.

These By-Laws may be amended by the vote of four members at any regular meeting without notice; or at a special meeting, provided notice in writing of the proposed amendment is mailed to each member five days before the date of meeting. The By-Laws may be amended or suspended at any time by the unanimous vote of six members.

The Board then elected E. C. Moore President for the ensuing year, and J. K. McLean Vice-President.

The Board completed its organization by appointing the following standing committees:

1. On Penal and Reformatory Institutions : Messrs. Cushing, McLean, and Moore.
2. On Insane and Defectives : Messrs. Ramm, Cushing, and Patterson.
3. On County Institutions : Messrs. Davis, McLean, and Patterson.
4. On Statistics and Publications : Messrs. Davis, Moore, and Cushing.
5. Auditing Committee : Messrs. Ramm and Davis.

The chief work of the Board for the first year, both for the members of the Board and for the Secretary, has been the study of existing conditions, learning the scope and character of our charitable and correctional institutions, and formulating lines of improvement and such future enlargement as the rapid development of the State will demand.

INSPECTIONS.

We have during the year frequently visited and inspected the State institutions, and it is our intention to continue these inspections at least quarterly. We ordinarily go unannounced and unexpected and having no regular times for our visits. In inspecting an institution we aim to see every part of it, to see all of the inmates, to know how every one is treated and cared for, and whether he receives that treatment which his condition requires; and in general to ascertain whether without abuse and with due economy the institution is fulfilling the purposes and all of the purposes for which it was created.

We have further visited and inspected every county jail, hospital, and almshouse in the State. These institutions are reported in writing and the reports are on file in our office. The results thereof, in abbreviated form, will be found in subsequent pages.

We have endeavored to get a pauper and jail census of the State taken December 31st and June 30th; also, an annual report of the movement of population and of the finances of the county institutions, with a view to gathering data upon which to recommend measures tending to the reduction of the now large cost of the jail and pauper classes, and to furnish aid to County Supervisors and managers in the solution of problems connected with their institutions. We regret to say that some of those whose duty it has been made by law to furnish these reports, and who have been called upon to do so, have been derelict in the performance of that duty.

PLANS FOR NEW BUILDINGS.

The law creating this Board provides that "all plans of new buildings or parts of buildings for any of the public institutions coming under the provisions of this Act, or any additions or alterations in said buildings, shall, before their adoption by the proper officials, be submitted to the Board for suggestions and criticism."

Under these provisions we have considered plans for a new county

jail in Monterey County and an addition to the county jail in San Bernardino County; also for a county hospital in Siskiyou County, and a county building for Santa Clara County, to contain a jail for juveniles and women, an emergency hospital, offices for Coroner, County Physician, and District Attorney, and also two court-rooms. In all these cases our suggestions and criticisms were duly forwarded in writing to the respective Boards of Supervisors, and in all of them our suggestions have been approved and the plans accordingly modified.

We have also had referred to us plans and specifications for a three-story brick central ward and administration building for the Southern California State Hospital for the Insane; and for a two-story and basement brick assembly hall for the Mendocino State Hospital; and likewise plans for the new hospital for criminal insane in connection with the State Prison at Folsom; concerning all of which we have forwarded to the proper officers our suggestions and criticisms.

The policy of the Board toward the institutions has been that of assistance and coöperation and not of criticism. We are pleased to say that we have been received in the same spirit by those who are charged with the administration of these institutions.

We are unable at present to present a budget of the financial needs of the various State institutions, but shall endeavor to be in position to give you such estimates previous to the meeting of the Legislature, should you so desire.

We give you in subsequent pages our conclusions as to the needs and requirements of these institutions in the way of enlargements or improvements, and recommend such legislation as we think necessary to their highest usefulness. We have adopted the policy of recommending nothing which has not received our unanimous approval.

THE FUTURE OF THE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE PRISONS.

The State Prisons are in the most unsatisfactory condition of any of our State institutions. The prisons are clean and well kept; the general health of the prisoners is good, and they are supplied with sufficient clothing and medical attendance, and are well fed. The management of the prisons by the State Board of Prison Directors and the Wardens is honest and economical; and these officers have, in the main, done the best that can be done under the existing conditions, which, to say the least, are most discouraging. This is about all that can be said in favor of the institutions.

The prison at San Quentin is badly overcrowded. The cell accommodations are as follows: 196 single cells, 204 cells for two men, 48 cells for three men, 48 cells for five men, and 9 rooms with capacities ranging from twenty-six to forty-five men; making a total of 505 cells and rooms in which are confined 1,451 prisoners, exclusive of females, whose cell rooms are not included in the foregoing figures. At Folsom there are 262 cells with a capacity of two men each, 101 cells arranged for four men each, 9 single cells for incorrigibles, and a large room with accommodations for forty-five prisoners. At this writing there are 927 prisoners in this prison.

There is no principle better established in connection with the treatment of criminals than the proposition that every prisoner should have a separate cell. Proper segregation of the inmates can not otherwise be made, and to keep two or more men in the same cell at night is subversive of proper discipline, destructive to reformation, and unjust to the prisoners. A perusal of the foregoing figures, which set forth the capacity of the cells at the two prisons, shows that this principle was almost entirely disregarded in their construction. With 2,378 prisoners occupying 878 rooms or cells, running from one to over forty in a room, it is obvious that the management of the prisons must be greatly hampered in any efforts to classify the inmates. There can be little or no opportunity for prisoners to reform while handled in this way. The evil of crowding the men in cells is intensified by the fact that in the daytime, when not in their cells or at work, they are herded

together in a common yard. In the first report of the State Board of Prison Directors, made in 1880, the Board, in referring to the crowded condition of San Quentin Prison, made use of the following language, which seems singularly applicable to the situation which we find still in existence twenty-four years later:

This doubling up or congregating of prisoners we regard as one of the great evils of our system; it renders classification simply impossible. It necessarily brings the younger and less criminal class in daily contact and association with the vilest and most degraded elements of criminal life, thereby destroying more effectually any good qualities that may remain, without in the slightest degree redeeming the utterly vicious. * * * This sort of association is doubtless the cause of hundreds of returns to prison, and, of course, the commission of hundreds of crimes. This vice, for such it is, in our penal system, may doubtless be greatly diminished, if not altogether remedied, by a classification of prisoners.

This statement was followed by a recommendation for the enlargement of the prison yard and the erection of suitable buildings. This matter has been referred to and elaborated upon again and again in the later reports of the Prison Directors as being one of the greatest defects in our prisons. The steady increase in our prison population is constantly aggravating this already bad situation. It is no exaggeration to say that our State prisons in their present condition are simply schools for crime. The wonder is that any prisoner can serve a term there and become a good man. As matter of fact, almost none do achieve this end. Most of the difficulties confronting the prison management to-day are the result of the neglect of the people of the State to furnish proper prison facilities for the treatment of the criminal class.

It is the aim of this Board in this report to recommend what, in its opinion, is the best plan to be followed by the State in remedying existing evils. To that end we shall outline the general policy that we think should be pursued, although we can at this time go into only such detail as seems to be presently imperative, leaving to future reports the treatment of questions that may arise hereafter.

It is conceded by every one who knows anything about the subject that we need more prison room and should have it at the earliest possible moment. The question remains, where should the additional accommodations be provided and of what character they should be.

We have considered several different solutions of that question, but, without encumbering this report with the different plans suggested, we submit our conclusions as to what should be done, and our reasons therefor.

A MODERN REFORMATORY.

It is our mature judgment that California should have a reformatory for first offenders, modeled after the best institutions of that kind in other States.

The first established and best known of these institutions is that at Elmira, New York. Since it was established institutions have been started on similar lines and successfully conducted in many States, including Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Ohio, and Minnesota. This system of treating criminals has long passed the experimental stage, and we have no hesitation in saying that until California has a properly equipped reformatory her prison system will be incomplete and far below the modern standard.

The theory of this system is that men can be reformed; and that the prisoner should be dealt with as an individual, and not as a part of a criminal class. The basic idea is that reformation and not retribution should be the object ever to be kept in view in dealing with the criminal. The underlying principle of treatment is that the offender is dealt with, rather than the offense. The treatment is designed to fit the criminal instead of fitting the crime. Mr. S. J. Barrows, a man of wide information on this subject, says:

The reformatory system is neither retributive nor sentimental. It assumes that society must be protected; it is organized and administered with this end in view. It is one of its cardinal maxims that criminals who are submitted to its régime shall not be released so long as there are well-founded indications that the release of the offender will be dangerous to society. The indeterminate sentence, which is absolutely necessary for the reformatory system, while it furnishes incentive and inspiration to the prisoner, protects society against the release of those who have not fairly proved their capacity to live as honest, law-abiding citizens. And when the release is made, it is made tentatively under a system of conditional liberation, so that the criminal may be returned to the reformatory if his conduct be found unsatisfactory.

The discipline of the modern reformatory is much more severe than the requirements to which a prisoner must conform in either of our State prisons. The methods are well described by Mr. Z. R. Brockway, who may be truly said to be the founder of this system in the United States. He points out the importance in efforts to reform the prisoner, of inducing him to practice that prescribed course of common activity which will create within him the tastes and habits of a reputable life, and says:

The aim is his moral regeneration by the method of habitual practice—by habitude. In pursuing such an aim, the supreme appeal to the prisoner's self-interest is made through the so-called indeterminate sentence, under which he may himself shorten or lengthen the period of his imprisonment. Since prisoners do not respond to the motives of fear and hope when the consequences of their conduct seem remote; are uninfluenced for self-restraint by any attractiveness of goodness; unappreciative of the reasonableness and profitableness of right behavior in the relations of men, one with another; devoid of, or greatly deficient in the feelings of sympathy, which so effectively restrain many who are of normal character from acts that inflict injury upon others; one motive—love of liberty—is seized upon to influence them. Under play of this motive chiefly, a majority of the prisoners are induced to try to regulate themselves according to the plan mapped out for them. That which is required of prisoners under this system is most carefully regulated by the standard

of behavior under the laws and government of free society, so that by observing the conditions necessary for progress toward liberation from prison, two most valuable habits are engendered, namely, the habit of quick and accurate adjustment to good environment and the habit of forethought. For the lack of these two habits many persons fall into crime. It is found that a majority of prisoners may, in this way, by this motive, be led to exert themselves for change of habit, but a considerable number require for such a painful effort a further appeal to desires more immediately within the new experience. The wants of the prisoners constitute the initial agency for their improvement, the available motive to urge them along the rugged path of reformation. Only motivelessness is the state of incorrigibility. To discover or create a want is to find a motive. Given a motive you may direct a habit. To form a habit is to create character. Habit is the school of conscience. Conscience and habit reinforce each other.

The reformation of prisoners then must be the reformation of their habits, a creating within them of new or improved habitudes of bodily behavior, of mental judgments and of moral propensities. This is the reformation which is of practical value for preventing crimes, and so it contributes to the public security. This is the reformation which the State reformatory penitentiaries are required to produce, and it is this which the reformatories endeavor to accomplish.

The facilities supplied by the State in some of the older reformatories for such a reformatory-training of prisoners are similar and equal to the provisions made for the training of pupils of normal condition in the best schools of learning. The list includes a gymnasium, with warm baths and massage; manual training for prisoners who are exceptionally defective; trades-classes for the technical training of every prisoner; a school of letters, graded from the elementary to academic studies; a lecture course, with the institutional newspaper; military training as thorough, if not so comprehensive, as that of the National Military Academy; and religious ministrations. It is intended to provide in these reformatories all commonly approved means of developing and cultivating good citizens, and to procure the best use of these means. The course of education is not optional or elective with these prisoner pupils, but is prescribed and enforced. The system, when it is most thoroughly administered, places the entire conscious life and conduct under unceasing direction. There must not be—there are not—idle hours for the prisoners, nor merely superficial occupation. They are awakened from sleep at morning, and throughout all their waking hours are held in the firm grasp of learning until from healthful weariness they fall asleep again.

The foregoing furnishes a brief outline of the objects to be accomplished and the means to be used.

Uniform experience is that the percentage of persons saved and who become good and useful members of society as the result of treatment in reformatories is very much larger than under our style of prison treatment. The most reliable statistics obtainable show that of those committed to reformatories about eighty per cent are permanently reformed, while of those who are sent to the ordinary State prison about sixty per cent, if not more, return to crime and are lost.

This difference in results, in our opinion, amply justifies the somewhat increased cost of conducting these institutions. From the broader economical view, our prisons in their present condition, affording, as they do, every opportunity for instruction in crime, would be, in the end, much more expensive to the State than a well-managed reformatory, even were they conducted at half of their present cost.

One of our members took advantage of a hurried trip East to visit

the Massachusetts reformatory, and his favorable impression of the conditions there has strengthened our conclusions on this subject.

Besides the features already pointed out, those committed to the reformatories are usually first offenders and young men, and there is the added advantage of a complete separation of this class from the hardened criminal, something not now possible in this State.

There can be no doubt of our ability to obtain here as good results from a reformatory as have been obtained elsewhere, and there seems, therefore, no reason why California should not provide herself with such an institution at the first opportunity.

This end can not be obtained at once; but every step in changing our prisons should be taken with the purpose of finally establishing the entire system on the highest plane.

THE STEPS TO BE TAKEN.

The Prison Directors have for years been urging the erection of additional prison buildings at Folsom. We think this should be done at once. The State has, at that prison, an almost unlimited supply of building material, with water power and convict labor, so that additional cell buildings can be constructed there at a minimum cost. In the new buildings a separate cell should be provided for each prisoner, and at least eight hundred cells of this kind should be built. This is the principal expense that would have to be incurred in changing our entire prison system. With the completion of increased accommodations at Folsom the older and more hardened offenders should be transferred to that prison from San Quentin. On the basis of the present prison population this would leave at San Quentin the younger and better class of prisoners, with ample accommodations for them.

San Quentin has four cell buildings which, while anything but modern, can, at small expense, be made fairly suitable to meet the requirements of a reformatory, giving to each prisoner a separate cell, and, with some additional walls in the yard, providing for complete segregation and classification of the inmates. The building formerly used as a furniture factory can be economically converted into a very acceptable trades school, such as is required in a reformatory; and if the jute mill be removed to Folsom, as hereinafter recommended, the building now used for that purpose can be made useful as part of the reformatory.

It will be seen from the foregoing that if sufficient accommodations for most of the prisoners can be provided elsewhere, the present plant at San Quentin can be adapted to the purposes of a reformatory with a minimum of cost to the State. We are satisfied that under proper management such a reformatory, as can be thus established, will meet the requirements.

Bearing in mind the fact that we must have additional cell-room for prisoners at once, it seems clear that the plan here outlined gives us the maximum return at the minimum expense. The most extensive construction will be required at the point where it can be done the cheapest, and the buildings most nearly suitable for a reformatory, of any that we have, will be left for that purpose. The rock quarries at Folsom, while furnishing a very satisfactory field of labor for penitentiary prisoners, are not at all suitable for the forms of industry required in a reformatory where instruction in various trades is a necessary part of the treatment, and consequently Folsom can not be used to advantage as a site for a reformatory. The only considerable item of expense to be incurred, in addition to the erection of buildings, which are conceded to be necessary in any event, will be the cost of moving the jute mill from San Quentin to Folsom. This expense will not be great, however, and as an offset the State has at Folsom power that it does not need in the quarries and which can be used in the jute mill at a considerable annual saving. The jute mill should ultimately be removed to Folsom to carry out this plan, for it does not afford a suitable industry for a reformatory.

By transforming the prison at San Quentin into a reformatory, as here recommended, California will place herself in line with the States most advanced in the treatment of the criminal, and that at the lowest possible cost.

We recommend, therefore, as the first step in this direction and as the step necessary above all others in connection with our prisoners, the appropriation of such sum as may be necessary in the ensuing two years for the erection of an additional cell house to accommodate at least eight hundred prisoners in separate cells at Folsom. This appropriation is more urgently needed than any other that we have recommended.

In concluding this subject, we wish to make it clear that the steps here outlined will not perfect our prison system; but they will go a long way in that direction. Consistently following out this plan, a comparatively small annual outlay hereafter will gradually bring our prisons to a fairly satisfactory condition. The people may as well make up their minds that the proper maintenance of our prisons is a continuing expense that must be as continuously provided for.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

This Board has given much thought to the subject of disciplinary punishment in the State prisons, and particularly to the use of the strait-jacket, which has, from time to time, been harshly criticised by public officials and the press.

The crowded condition of the prisons and lack of facilities for sepa-

rating good from bad prisoners, or classifying the inmates, produce a situation in our prisons in some respects unique. In addition to these difficulties there is no wall around the prison at Folsom, and an unjust burden is thereby imposed upon the Warden there.

At San Quentin only about one half of the prisoners can be employed in the jute mill, and the result is that many of them must be allowed to congregate in the yard in idleness, as is now done. The only alternative is to keep them locked in their cells during the daytime. We do not think this should be done, particularly in view of the fact that from two to five must be crowded in a cell that contains enough cubic air space for only one. On the other hand, when the men are permitted to gather in numbers in the yard they are able to plan mischief of all kinds, and weak or timid men are liable to be assaulted and even killed by their fellow prisoners. As an illustration of the difficulties of the situation, we may say that last year at Folsom, after the escape of some of the prisoners, others, who were thought by their fellows to have tried to prevent their escape, had to be kept in solitary confinement as a measure of protection. There was no other way to protect them.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of officers and guards, assaults on prisoners by their fellows are not uncommon, and convicts have committed murder in the prison yards. We do not think that under existing conditions these occurrences are any reflection on the Wardens or their subordinates. They are the logical result of the inadequate prison facilities already referred to, and offer an additional reason for the immediate enlargement of Folsom Prison as herein suggested. Persons not conversant with the situation may think it strange that murder can be committed in a prison. It is not difficult, however, for a prisoner to obtain a knife or other sharp instrument in some of the shops, and such things can, at times, be secreted despite the utmost vigilance of the guards. Then a few men may congregate in one part of the prison yard, surround and stab the victim and scatter, and the apprehension of the murderer becomes almost impossible. Where the Wardens are under the necessity of herding the men together, this sort of thing can not be entirely prevented.

There are many vicious and confirmed criminals in each prison; many men who have served sentence after sentence, running up, in some instances, as high as eight or nine terms, and men who know every device for brewing mischief in a prison and who have every inclination to create trouble and breed disturbance. As already shown, it is impracticable, and, in fact, impossible, to separate such men from the other prisoners.

The prevalence of the opium and morphine habits among criminals

is a constant source of trouble in the prisons of this State. Men addicted to the use of these drugs will go to almost any length to obtain them. Their introduction into the prison is, of course, most demoralizing. They are destructive to health and morals, and prisoners who have never used them before coming to prison, speedily become victims of the drug habit under the instruction of those addicted to their use. Besides this, the men will fight for the possession of opiates which find their way into the prisons, and many of the most serious affrays in the prisons are chargeable to this cause. There is a constant effort to get these drugs into both prisons, and their exclusion from Folsom is especially difficult, owing to the lack of a wall there. The fear of punishment is one of the most effective means of keeping this traffic within bounds.

We think the foregoing shows that some means of punishment and, at times, severe punishment, must be tolerated in our prisons. The question remains, what form should this punishment take?

There is a great variety of disciplinary punishments in prisons throughout the civilized world, and in addition an almost equal variety of disciplinary methods based upon rewards for good behavior. We shall confine ourselves here to a consideration of forms of punishment as a means of discipline. Among those more commonly used may be mentioned loss of credits, solitary confinement, confinement in dark, reduction of diet, sleeping on hard bed or with reduced bed clothing, chaining to cell door, tricing, and whipping. There are many other forms that might be mentioned. Several of those above enumerated have been criticised as being detrimental to health, and the more severe forms, such as tricing and whipping, are condemned by some experienced Wardens as unnecessarily severe and not productive of good results.

Chaining to cell door impresses us favorably as being an effective, but not a cruel, form of punishment; one not calculated to injure the health of the prisoner and not easy of abuse by prison officers. This punishment is inflicted by placing the prisoner in a cell, open to daylight and ventilated, fitted with a grated door hung on the inside of the doorway and a solid door hung on the outside of the doorway, with a space of a foot or more between them. The prisoner, standing inside the cell, puts his hands through the grated door, across a bar, upon which they may rest at about the height of his elbows. The hands are then handcuffed together so that he can not withdraw them and the grated door is closed and locked, leaving the prisoner inside the cell facing the doorway. Then the solid outer door is locked so that the prisoner stands facing the locked outer door, and of course he can not move from his position. Usually he is released at meal

times and during sleeping hours, but kept in the cell, and, during the rest of the time, chained to the door until sufficiently punished. We have described this punishment in detail because it might be found of practical value in our prisons.

Aside from confinement in the dungeon (dark cell) or in cells for incorrigibles, with no furniture, and only a mattress and blankets on the floor, the principal form of severe punishment in our prisons is the strait-jacket. This appliance is made of heavy canvas or duck, and encloses the body of the prisoner from the neck to below the knees. It opens at the back and is made to be drawn tightly together with a rope passed through eyelets placed close together all the way from the neck to below the knee. In applying, it is held up in front of the prisoner, who places each arm in a pocket provided for that purpose on the inside of the jacket, then the jacket is wrapped around behind him and laced tightly down the back, so that he can not move either hand or foot, nor can he bend his knees or his body at the hips; in fact, he is absolutely helpless and lies on his back like a log. He is then placed on a blanket on the floor, the cell is locked, and he is left there until released. It will be noticed here that the lacing of the jacket affords an opportunity for a great variation in the severity of the punishment, and overzealousness or carelessness on the part of those applying it may result in serious and lasting injury to the prisoner. This is an undesirable element in any form of punishment, both from the standpoint of the officer, who may be unjustly charged with cruelty and brutality, and from the standpoint of the prisoner, who may be permanently injured as the result of accident or design. This element does not appear to be present in the cell-door punishment we have described.

We are aware that there is a strong sentiment in favor of the entire abolition of the strait-jacket as a means of punishment in our prisons, and for that reason have given the matter particular attention. We have interviewed the Wardens and other officers of the prisons, and some of the Directors, on the subject, and have consulted medical men as to the effect of the punishment. We have seen the jacket in use and have observed the condition of a prisoner after being severely punished in this way.

The Wardens and officers at the prisons are insistent that the strait-jacket is necessary to the maintenance of discipline and the safety of officers and inmates. The Wardens are on the ground; they know the conditions and have the burden of maintaining order in improperly equipped prisons, and their views are, in our opinion, entitled to great weight. We are not unmindful of the fact that the prisons have been conducted in times past without the use of this form of

punishment, but we will not assume the responsibility of saying that the prison officers are entirely wrong in their conclusions, particularly in view of the fact that they are responsible for any abuses that may occur. We have the more willingly arrived at this conclusion on learning that this means of punishment is used in some of the enlightened countries of Europe, including Austria and Italy.

It is our opinion, however, that as soon as the necessary changes are made in our prisons, the use of the strait-jacket as a means of punishment in this State should be absolutely and forever abolished. We think, further, that its present use in our prisons should be limited by law and carefully regulated by the Prison Directors.

In the past at both prisons, and recently at San Quentin, prisoners have been kept in the jacket continuously for long periods, frequently more than twenty-four hours. The condition of a man after confinement in the jacket for such a period can be better imagined than described.

The opinions of doctors vary as to the effect of the jacket upon the physical and mental condition of those subjected to it. One medical view of it is that this punishment is not likely to produce bad effects if properly applied; another, that the application of such restraint for longer than a very few hours, and, in any event, if tightly laced, must be bad.

The prison physicians are required to examine prisoners before and during their restraint in the jacket and, of course, it is their duty to see and know that the subject suffers no injury.

The experience of the officers at Folsom during the present year shows that discipline can be maintained without long restraints in the jacket, and we regard the physical conditions at San Quentin as rather more favorable to the maintenance of discipline than those at Folsom.

It is our best judgment that a law should be passed by the next Legislature providing that no prisoner shall be so confined in the strait-jacket as to prevent his meeting the demands of nature, nor be confined in any case for a longer period than four hours consecutively without an opportunity to rest for at least two hours.

So that there may be no danger of injury from over-severity of the punishment, the prison physician should be required, by rule of the Prison Directors, to examine the prisoner before the application of the strait-jacket (as is now done), to see the jacket applied each time it is put on, and to certify over his signature in the punishment book that the lacing was properly done so as not to cause injury. No prisoner should be subjected to this punishment except by order written in the punishment book and signed by the Warden.

We think there is a tendency at San Quentin to inflict this punishment for somewhat trivial offenses, and also that the severity of the punishment has been sometimes out of proportion to the offense. It should be the aim as far as possible to make disciplinary punishments in the prisons proportionate to the breach of discipline. We realize, however, the Warden must be the judge in such cases, and these remarks are intended as suggestions rather than criticism.

Perhaps something can be done at both prisons in the way of encouraging and rewarding good behavior by extra privileges; but the true solution of the whole question is to get more room and separate cells, as already pointed out. Then the other remedies can be applied.

The prisoners are not properly supplied with towels. We think this should be done at once. The expense will not be large, and justice demands it. No man can be expected to become a model prisoner unless he can keep clean, and every facility should be afforded the men for this purpose. In this connection we may say that we think each prisoner should be furnished with a comb, brush, and tooth brush, and be required to use them. We believe that no prisoner should be allowed to purchase supplies or comforts of any kind. To permit this is to make distinctions that must breed discontent. Prisoners of the same class should be treated alike.

THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

The Prison Directors, in their last two biennial reports, have recommended the investigation of the subject of the indeterminate sentence. This method of sentencing prisoners contemplates the abolition of the scheme of fixed periods of imprisonment, measured out by the court, and the substitution therefor of imprisonment to be continued until the prisoner is fit to be released. The theory as expressed by one of its warmest advocates is that no man should be imprisoned if it is safe for himself and for society that he be free. It follows from this view that no man should be liberated from prison until he is fit to be free. This form of sentence has much to commend it, and in time it should be adopted in this State. The parole law, now in effect, is based upon the same general principle, and the probation law, passed by the last Legislature, and referred to elsewhere in this report, is in line with the same idea. As already suggested in these pages, the indeterminate sentence is a necessary and important part of the modern reformatory system, and when a reformatory is established in this State, if not before, it must become a part of our system of treating the criminal. The present system of definite sentences is both illogical and unsatisfactory. Illogical because it concerns itself with the crime rather than

with the criminal; because it contemplates the discharge of a prisoner when a certain date has arrived, regardless of his fitness to be at liberty; and because it imposes upon the judge the duty of so forecasting the years as to determine the effect of confinement in a prison upon a man with whom he is unacquainted and may never have seen, under conditions not yet in existence. It is unsatisfactory because it results in the discharge from prison of many men who are known to be utterly unfit for freedom; because it creates in the mind of the criminal the impression that by a given number of years in prison he can pay for a given offense, and because by reason of the inequality of sentences it breeds discontent among the prisoners. For instance, we find men in prison for the same crime, committed under different circumstances no doubt, for terms varying like this: One sentenced for one year, one for five, and another for fifteen; for another crime one is sentenced for five years, one for twenty, one for fifty, and one for life; for another crime one is sentenced for one year, one for three, one for eight, and one for ten. We do not deny that under the present system of sentencing criminals there should be different terms fixed in different cases for the same form of crime. The idea of the criminal is different. He regards imprisonment as retribution for his offense and when he finds himself sentenced for a term ten times as long as another receives for what is apparently the same crime, the little respect he has for the law must greatly diminish. He feels that he is most unfairly treated; that he has nothing to gain by good behavior under a system where, what he considers justice is so lightly regarded. A man in this frame of mind must be a difficult problem in any prison.

The indeterminate sentence is designed to call forth all the good there is in the prisoner. He finds that the length of his term depends on himself, and so he has constantly before him a most powerful incentive to good conduct and obedience to the rules. For the prison officials it is thus a most excellent disciplinary measure.

At present when a prisoner is released he is given a suit of cheap clothes, his fare to the place from which he was sentenced, and five dollars in money if he has not sufficient funds. He must be a strong man, indeed, to withstand the temptations and overcome the difficulties that surround him. No one will trust a convict, so he dares not disclose his past. Men who know his history will blackmail him, and only in the haunts of vice will he be welcome. Released on probation, under the indeterminate sentence, he goes forth to a position already secured, or to friends who will aid him. He has the indorsement of the prison officials, not as a convict whose term of sentence has expired, but as a reformed man. He can not be blackmailed, because his employer knows

his record. He keeps away from evil company and practices industry, because to do otherwise will result in his immediate return to prison. At the end of the probationary period he finds himself able to stand alone, and when he receives his complete discharge he is fairly established as a useful member of society.

The indeterminate sentence imposes upon the Prison Directors, or a special board established for the purpose, the duty of deciding when the prisoner may safely be released. Such a board must be guided largely by the recommendations of the Warden and his staff. It is clear that there must be opportunity for the officers to study each individual prisoner, and a system of credits must be established by which the conduct of the prisoners may be measured. Whether it is possible to do this in our prisons in their present crowded condition we are not prepared to say. We do not say that the indeterminate sentence can not now be effectively applied; but this is a case where it is best to make haste slowly, and the warmest advocates of this law would rather postpone its enactment for the present than see it break down as the result of starting under unfavorable conditions. We commend this subject to the attention of all persons interested in the treatment of the criminal.

THE PAROLE LAW.

By statute passed in 1893 and amended in 1901, the State Board of Prison Directors is permitted to parole any prisoner who has not previously been convicted of a felony and served a term in a penal institution. Such prisoner may be allowed to go outside of the prison, but remain in the legal custody and under the control of the Prison Directors, subject at any time to be returned to prison, and must not leave the State. This law, as already stated, is based upon the same principle as the indeterminate-sentence law and, like it, is a powerful factor for good discipline in the prisons, besides offering to many prisoners an opportunity to reform.

The State Board of Prison Directors, while strongly commending this law, has been very conservative in exercising its power under it, and there is now quite a number of applications for parole awaiting the action of the Board. The law is one that should be handled conservatively, and the fact that during the past two years new Wardens have been appointed, whose acquaintance with the men is necessarily limited, has made it advisable to proceed very carefully in granting paroles. The results from this law have been good, and under it many men have been saved to lives of usefulness who would otherwise, no doubt, have been lost. It is to be hoped that as the Wardens become better acquainted with the prisoners, and with more prison room and the better facilities thereby afforded for classifying and studying the men, the

benefits of this law in the future may be extended to a larger number of prisoners.

THE PROBATION LAW.

The last Legislature passed a law providing for the release of prisoners by the court on probation after conviction and before sentence. The person so released is placed by the court under the charge and supervision of a probation officer, appointed by the court, to remain on probation upon such terms and condition and for such period of time (not exceeding the maximum possible term of sentence) as the court may direct. The court may at any time revoke and terminate the probation and sentence the person to prison. We requested from the District Attorneys throughout the State, reports concerning the operation of this law, and our request has been cordially and promptly complied with by most of these officers. The reports show that the benefit of the law has been extended in many cases and nearly always with good results, but three cases having been brought to our notice where the persons placed on probation have not justified the confidence reposed in them.

The judges of Alameda County have been especially appreciative of the benefits of this statute, and have been able, by acting under it, to save several young men from criminal careers without the stigma and contamination of imprisonment.

The District Attorneys are generally favorably impressed with the value of probationary treatment of first offenders. Several have warmly commended it, and but one has expressed any opposition to it. We believe this law to be one of the best that this State has enacted for the treatment of criminals, and that an increasing appreciation of its value in the future will result in materially lessening the number of young men sent to prison.

It is interesting to notice that the Penological Commission, appointed by the Governor in 1885, pursuant to a resolution of the Legislature, and which included in its members two of our present Prison Directors, expressed itself in its report filed in 1887 as in favor of a probation law.

No pay is provided for the probation officers, and in the larger counties, where it is impracticable to get proper parties to act without pay, they have been paid by private subscription. The Legislature designedly left the pay of these officers unprovided for in order that politics might have no part in filling the positions. As soon as the value of this law as a reformative measure is fully appreciated so that public sentiment will permit the appointment of none but the most suitable persons to the position of probation officer, the law should be amended so as to provide salaries for such officers, at least in the larger counties. In the meantime, public-spirited people willing to contribute time or money in

furthering the beneficent end of this law have a very fruitful field in which to work. The salary of the probation officer should be sufficient to enable him to give all the time necessary to the work. He should be in position to advise the court concerning the facts of each case bearing upon the propriety of probationary treatment. The character of the prisoner, his former life, his environment, and the cause of his infraction of the law should all be considered. No sentimental consideration should affect the conclusion arrived at; the welfare of society as well as that of the prisoner should be considered.

The only danger to a law of this kind lies in the fact that overzealous advocates of its merits may endeavor to have it applied to persons who would better be sent to prison. Those friendly to the law must remember that the only thing that can bring it into disfavor is to have its benefits extended to the undeserving.

We are pleased to say that so far as the courts have acted under the law they have shown a clear appreciation of its spirit and have displayed good judgment and conservatism.

AID TO DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

The Penological Commission, elsewhere referred to, also recommended, in 1887, the passage of an act by the provisions of which the Prison Directors would be authorized to employ an agent for discharged convicts, to prescribe his duties and fix his compensation. It would seem that the discharged prisoner coming from our State prisons to-day is as much in need of aid as any person well can be. It would seem further that it would be advisable to have some officer to look after paroled prisoners as the probation officer now takes care of those not sentenced to prison. Some thinkers on these subjects believe that this work can best be done by private charity; but it is not easy to see how private effort in this direction can be effectively started or properly directed. We have not come to a conclusion on this subject; but suggest it here as one to be considered by those interested and one to be dealt with hereafter. There can be no doubt that an agent for discharged and paroled prisoners would be of great assistance to them in obtaining employment and in living good lives.

PRISON LABOR.

The only productive employments now carried on at our State prisons are the manufacture of jute bags at San Quentin and the crushing of rock at Folsom. There has been for many years a sentiment in this State opposed to the production, by convict labor, of any article for sale that is produced by free labor in this State. It may be that in time this sentiment will disappear, and we think it should, but, for

the present, at least, it must be considered as a factor in dealing with the question of prison labor.

The manufacture of goods for the use of this State in its various public institutions affords a means of employing a considerable part of our convict labor. Clothing, hats, shoes, furniture, blankets, and many other supplies might be furnished in this way at reduced cost to the State. The enactment of a law providing for such work would, we think, be a step in the right direction. This would, however, furnish work for only a portion of the prisoners, and other means of employment must be devised. This subject presents many questions difficult of solution, and the vast field we have had to cover in the short time since our Board was organized has made it impossible for us to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion.

The prison officials have not been able during the past year to satisfactorily dispose of the product of the jute mill. The law concerning the sale of this product requires the prison authorities to confine the sale of jute goods to consumers and, with certain exceptions, to fill no order for any one individual during any one year for more than five thousand grain bags. This law was designed to give the farmers of the State the benefit of the low prices of the prison product by enabling them to buy from the State without the intervention of a middleman. We approve of this idea, but it seems to us that the law goes further than is necessary in its restriction upon the powers of the Prison Directors. We believe that the law should be amended so as to enable the Board to sell grain bags in the open market in any quantity after a certain date, say the 15th of May, in each year. The farmers will be well protected by the opportunity to buy before that time, and it will be observed, on examining the law, that by depositing ten per cent of the purchase price a consumer can now require the prison authorities to carry an order of bags for him until he is ready to take it, no matter how late in the season that may be. Moreover, it does not follow that the Prison Directors will exercise their power to sell in the open market, if consumers are ready and willing to buy, in face of the declared policy of the law to favor the consumer. The Prison Directors can be relied upon to do right, and it is not desirable to have administrative officers too closely hampered by strict law in carrying out business enterprises.

THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

For over a quarter of a century there has been a demand, from those conversant with the facts, for a separate hospital for the criminal insane. The Prison Directors, the Superintendents of State Hospitals, and the State Commission in Lunacy have strenuously urged the erection of a suitable building for this purpose. An Act was passed by the

last Legislature providing for the erection of a hospital for insane criminals at Folsom. Unfortunately, the law is not definite upon the point that this hospital should be constructed by convict labor, and therefore nothing has as yet been done beyond preparing plans and selecting a site. The next Legislature should immediately amend the law so as to provide that this building shall be constructed by convict labor. When the law is amended the work should be promptly commenced and pushed to early completion.

We do not deem it necessary to reiterate the many reasons already given by other boards and individuals for the erection of this hospital. We fully concur in their recommendations.

That the work should be done by the prisoners at Folsom there can be no doubt. The expense to the State will be thus placed at a minimum, and it would be a waste of time to present arguments showing the folly of employing free labor to do this work, which can as well be done by the prisoners. Besides this, the presence of the number of freemen that would be needed to construct this building would be a serious menace to the safety of the prison.

A WALL AT FOLSOM.

Steps were taken by the State Board of Prison Directors some time since looking to the erection of a wall around the State Prison at Folsom. So far this much needed improvement has not been commenced, and we are somewhat surprised that the Prison Directors have not been more diligent in the prosecution of this work. The need for such a wall must be conceded; it has been urged upon the Directors almost from the time the prison was established, and if any demonstration were needed it was furnished by the disastrous break that occurred last year, when several desperate men escaped from the prison. With a wall around the prison these men could not have escaped. The absence of a wall, offering as it does, constant encouragement to attempts to escape, contributes to a spirit of unrest among the prisoners, and, as elsewhere stated, imposes an unfair burden of responsibility upon the Warden. We hope steps will be taken for the immediate construction of this wall.

LIFE-TERM PRISONERS.

The life-sentenced prisoners propose to appeal to the next Legislature for the enactment of a law fixing some given number of years of good conduct and faithful service as a limit of the duration of a sentence of life imprisonment. Such a law should not be passed. One can hardly imagine a person in a more unfortunate condition than that of a man

unjustly sentenced to life imprisonment. It must be remembered, however, that life sentences are not imposed for trivial offenses, and we believe that as a rule California juries are not apt to render verdicts requiring the imposition of this sentence unless the facts are well established. The pardoning power vested in the Governor affords ample means for remedying as far as possible cases of over-severe sentences. It should also be borne in mind that there are in our prisons men sentenced for life who should be required to serve out the sentence. We believe that the future trend of criminal laws should be to impose life sentences upon those who, by flagrant offenses or repeated crimes, have shown their unfitness to be at liberty. At the same time the theory of punishment generally accepted by penologists contemplates the release of prisoners when reformation has been effected, and no reason now occurs to us why this principle should not be applied to those sentenced for life. This end can be attained by means of a parole law. The present law permits the release on parole of life-term prisoners after having served seven calendar years, which term we consider too short. It does not provide for the release of life prisoners who have before served a term for felony, and we do not think it should, at least not at present. Such cases can be dealt with under the pardoning power. It is urged that the requirements regarding paroles present insuperable obstacles to life-term prisoners in the amount of money required for various purposes (said to be \$60) and the rule requiring the prisoner to secure employment. The financial objection can be overcome by permitting the prisoner to earn a small amount daily to be credited to his account—a privilege that, if granted at all, should be extended to all prisoners alike. The problem of securing employment can be worked out through the means of a State agent for discharged and paroled prisoners, elsewhere discussed. We make these suggestions at this time in response to the arguments put forth by the prisoners.

WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL AND PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

The relative importance of these schools to the other institutions of the State is not revealed by a comparison of tables of population. The public in general is correct in speaking of them as reform schools. They are not so much places of detention from freedom as places of preparation for freedom. They must, therefore, be judged by very different standards than those which apply to State institutions of other sorts.

The discipline and tone of both of these schools are good. The moral of the cadets is excellent. The buildings and grounds are in the best of order and the farms well tilled. The recommendations which we desire to make are based upon the assumption that the primary purpose of

these institutions is revealed in their names. They are schools maintained for the very definite purpose of correcting the thoughts and habits of boys and girls who have made a false start in life. To do this work a more careful classification of boys than is possible under existing laws seems to be urgently required. Large boys are apt to have an undue influence over small boys, and the presence of younger boys complicates the task of regulating the work, the instruction, and the discipline of the older boys. This is so clearly realized that the Superintendents of both these schools have divided the cadets into two different groups, which they endeavor to keep as completely removed from each other as possible. In keeping with the suggestion of Superintendent Smith, in his report for 1902 to the Board of Trustees of the Whittier State School, we recommend the adoption of a law directing that the pupils now in these schools be divided by sending all those at Ione under sixteen years of age to Whittier, and all the boys at Whittier sixteen years of age and over to Ione, and further specifying that henceforth all boys under sixteen years of age committed to such institutions shall be sent to Whittier and all sixteen years of age or over to Ione.

The law should permit the authorities at Whittier, when once this horizontal division has been made, as the boys of that school, one by one, reach the age of sixteen years, either to send them to Ione or to retain them at Whittier at their discretion, until they reach the age of eighteen years, but should direct that all boys who reach that age, who can not be paroled, must be sent to Ione.

The original intention of the law that boys should be fitted here for the responsibilities of citizenship is in many cases defeated by the practice of committing them for a term instead of during minority. As truant schools and the probation system of the Juvenile Court provide more satisfactory methods of correcting slight offenders, commitments to Whittier or Ione for a brief period should, in the normal course of events, hardly be so common in the future as in the past. And since the purpose of the commitments is to reform rather than to confine the ill-regulated youths who must be sent to them, and adequate provision is made in the law for the paroling of any and every boy by the authorities of the school as soon as he is fit for freedom, we think that no hardship but much good would come from the abolition of term commitments. Another and hardly less forceful reason for this conclusion is the fact that the practice of committing for different periods causes much dissatisfaction and bitterness of mind among the boys there, and in a measure defeats the possibility of reformation. We believe, therefore, that legislation is needed specifying that all commitments shall be for the period of minority.

The girls that are sent to Whittier are generally older than the boys

who come to the school, and in most cases a more continuous violation of law is required to cause society to undertake their reformation. As they cease to be minors at eighteen years of age, their stay in the school is in most cases too brief to work any change in character. The managers of the school feel that the practice of committing them until eighteen years of age is generally futile, and urge the necessity of legislation enabling them to train them until they are twenty-one years of age. In this opinion we heartily concur.

Much attention is given to educational work in these institutions, since it constitutes their chief activity, but not as much we think as is desirable. In view of the harder and more desperate task which they undertake, they should be the best schools in the State. The principle which underlies the educational method of dealing with juvenile crime is based upon the thought that the young offender is in the main the product of a bad environment and training. Most, if not all, of the youths committed to these schools enter much lower classes than pupils of the same age in the public schools. They can and do learn very rapidly, but frequently they have spent their lives in idleness and must be taught even to work. The education which is given them should be of the most practical sort. In every case they should be taught the rudiments of a trade, the bulk of them the trade of agriculture, and in every case the trade instruction should be as definite and thorough as it can be made. The trade instruction at Whittier and Ione is a thing for Californians to be proud of. In some of the departments it is of a high order of excellence. In other departments there is, perhaps, a tendency to limit trade instruction to producing the things which are demanded by the school. Surely this is a mistake. Supplying the demands of the school should form the basis of this instruction, but each trade should besides be taught as extensively as the all too brief limits of time and material will allow. For illustration, and for illustration only, the carpenter should not merely employ the boys in assisting him to build the fences and repair the buildings of the school. Lumber should be provided for them to practice upon and a course of definite lessons given them as are done in the best trade schools. The same principle should of course apply to each of the other trades. Great care should be taken, in detailing a boy to a trade, to select the one for which he is already best fitted and which he is most likely to follow.

While it should be the endeavor of the State to make these schools thoroughly practical, we run the risk of forgetting that the most practical study for a boy who has not learned to distinguish right from wrong is one which will enable him unerringly to make that distinction. Sound training in the elements of knowledge is of the foremost importance, and while the whole common school course of study is valuable,

educators are pretty generally agreed that certain subjects in this course are valuable for one purpose and others for another. For the making of character and enabling the pupils "to take the color of the laws like a dye," arithmetic, reading, and writing do not directly serve. But history, the reading of good books, geography, and nature study, do. It is of course impossible, when the school period is limited to two and one half hours per day, to give sufficient attention to any of these subjects. Yet the very best thing that a teacher can do for one of these boys is to make him personally acquainted with Abraham Lincoln and George Washington, and to give him an introduction to some others of that company of worthies who have made the nation by working hard, fighting for the right, and playing fair. Next to this comes the best which has been written, a picture of the world of human occupations which can be gotten through the study of geography and some of the real facts and principles of nature. We may rest assured that no matter how regular and orderly their outward life is, and no matter how much industrial skill they may acquire, unless their ideas are changed no boy or girl will be reformed. We do not suggest a longer period of school work, we do not suggest the omission of other subjects, but we do suggest that the study of history will be of more service than learning to solve all the problems which are found in text-books on arithmetic, the reading of good story-books and poems more serviceable than reading exclusively from a reader, and more study of geography better than so much attention to writing. These are the primary studies, and the others should be cut down to their elements to make way for them.

The school at Ione has begun to reorganize its course of study to make it more nearly correspond to the best public school practice. Some changes should also be made in the course at Whittier.

Two or three more teachers are urgently needed in each of these schools. A teacher can not instruct thirty or forty pupils belonging to two or three different grades in the subjects of the common school course of study, in two and one half hours per day, to advantage. If more classrooms are not available, the well-known system of employing one teacher to teach the boys who remain in their seats while the other teaches those in the class which is reciting, should be adopted. We can not insist too strongly upon the necessity for more teachers of the common school subjects; without them the school work can not be more than half done. No more special teachers should be employed until these have first been secured. No teacher should be engaged in these schools who is not duly certificated to teach in the public schools of the State, and no teacher should be selected who can not supply ample evidence of special fitness for this work.

The military drill should be a strong feature in the educational work

of these schools. It habituates one to order and to responding to commands, and is a large factor in the order of the school. In marching, the cadets should always take the position of the soldier, and go through the movements with snap and vigor. Their drill should approximate as nearly as possible to that of the Regular Army. Wooden guns will not do for the real thing. The suggestion was made in a recent report from Whittier that the State supply real guns. A part of the mechanism could then be removed from them and the manual of arms would be real. Perhaps some of the obsolete arms of the National Guard could be used for this purpose. At Elmira, New York, bathing is regarded as one of the best reformation agents. There is much virtue and strength in being clean. The privilege should occur more frequently than once a week, if the best results are to be obtained. Whatever contributes to the proper measure of the pride of life is very desirable. Getting a boy to hold up his head and take pride in the care of his body is a long step in his moral reformation.

We especially commend the practice at Whittier of detailing an athletic instructor to assist in the games of the playing field. The further development of gymnastic training of the better sort would be of great advantage to every one concerned.

The law permits the paroling of the wards of the State, at the discretion of the management. Unfortunately, the records are most unsatisfactory concerning what becomes of them. We are in the condition of a physician who can not tell whether his treatment kills or cures.

The subsequent guardianship of the cadets, which is necessary to make their training pay by making it hold, is not the work of any special officer, and is too onerous for any regular officer of the school. We believe that one of the best investments which the State could make would be the appointment of one such officer for each school. He should be a capable man, of the best moral character, vitally interested in young men, not a policeman to keep them in order so much as an assistant to them. One feature which deserves special mention here is the good use which is made of the assembly halls in both these schools. The singing of patriotic songs in chorus particularly, is bound to be helpful as well as pleasurable.

We are mindful of the number of teachers, the length of the school year, etc., which make the expense of conducting a reform school higher than that of conducting the other State institutions which we have to inspect. But even with all these considerations in mind the average cost per capita seems to us to be too high.

The first recommendation which we think should be made looking toward the improvement of these schools does not, as we have already indicated, so much concern additional appropriations as the use of the appropriations regularly granted. With more attention to education,

the reorganization of the course of study, and the employment of the requisite number of good teachers, their school work could be made at least fifty per cent better. The management at Lone has recently completed a new reservoir and installed a new water system, but owing to mining operations the water which reaches the school is full of all sorts of foreign matter and very dirty. A new dam is needed, together with a number of settling devices. They could be provided at a cost of \$3,000. We recommend the granting of an appropriation for this purpose.

The building used for instruction in the trades at this school was destroyed by fire recently. The brick walls were, however, left standing. It is believed that if they are covered over at once they can be used for the new building. Except for the sake of preserving these walls the necessity for a new building is not urgent, for one of the unused buildings of the school has meanwhile been converted into a trades building. As the school grows this building will be demanded for its original purpose. As the saving to the State by the preservation of the walls would be considerable, we recommend an appropriation of \$10,000 for beginning the work at once of reërecting a trades building.

The need for alfalfa land at Whittier, we think, can best be met by converting a part of the land used for orchard purposes which is not a source of profit to that use.

A section which has been repeated in the reports of more than one Superintendent of Whittier is too much to the point to be omitted here: "While it is the endeavor of the State to make this school thoroughly practical and first class on the lines which it has adopted, yet parents should not forget that there are many bad features to which a child in this school must be subjected. The principal objection is that of being thrown with children and youths who are seriously criminal. The administration does all it can to separate the different classes of children and to prevent this intermixture of the comparatively good with the dangerously bad, but it is impossible to do this completely, and parents and friends and judges should always remember these adverse conditions."

The best expedient which preventive penology has yet devised to keep children out of the reform school is to keep them in the public school. Repeatedly the cry has been raised by reform school superintendents, "Let us have a compulsory education law! Lack of education on the right lines, and want of the care and training which are received by regular attendants of school, are prolific causes of many boys and girls starting on the wrong road." The fact is all too well established. No one who has worked in this department has failed to meet it at every corner. Our compulsory education law is rendered

largely non-effective by its merely permissive character. It should guarantee to each child in the State his right to a chance to live well. It was a good beginning, but only a beginning. As a matter of State economy it can not become genuinely compulsory too soon. One other barrier must be erected if we would prevent the wasting of the immature and secure each child in his right to attend the public schools. The desire for profit from the labor of children must be resisted. Child labor, at least in factories, is an admitted evil of a very serious kind. A good child-labor law vigilantly enforced is indispensable. "The truant, the neglected and the delinquent children, those who fail to pass through the sieve of the common schools, from them come the bulk of the anti-social class," says Chairman Butler of the Committee on Children of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. For dealing with that small number of children who can not be rendered entirely social by the common schools, no better method has yet been devised than the Juvenile Court. Expert testimony as to its value is found in the words of the report of one of the Mosely Educational Commission: "The Juvenile Court is perhaps the most valuable piece of machinery recently introduced into the United States. An institution of scorn at its origin, it is to-day respected as the greatest moral force in nipping the germ of crime and in its promise of reducing the number of penal settlements which are the blight of every nation." The advantages of this method of dealing with juvenile delinquency are at least five in number: First, the child when arrested is not thrust into the common jail along with all sorts of malefactors, to become more vicious than he already is before he is brought to trial; instead, he is taken at once to the detention home, established for that purpose, where he is put in charge of a matron and given a bath, clean clothing, and a chance to think over his past. Second, he is kept entirely away from the Police Court and is tried instead by a Superior Judge. Third, the case against him is investigated very carefully, not by a policeman or a public prosecutor, but by a probation officer, the agent of the court. The facts thus discovered are carefully tabulated and handed to the Judge. The youth is then brought before him. Usually only the parents of the child and the probation officers are present in the court-room during this proceeding. The Judge calls the child to him and questions him privately, assuming the rôle rather of a wise guardian than of an impersonal official. Frequently it is found that the parents are at fault rather than the child, and very specific advice concerning their care of him is given them by the court. If it be found that his natural protectors can not care for him he is sent to some children's home. If his offense is of a very serious character he may be sent to the reform school. In most cases, however, he is given another chance and placed upon probation under the combined care of the

court and the probation officer. During this period the court stands *in loco parentis* to him. The probation officer watches his conduct carefully, counsels him for his good, and sees to it that he is present to report in person to the court every week. This individual method of dealing with juvenile offenders is far superior to any institutional method. The remorse which follows the first offense is laid hold of as a means of preventing its repetition, and the child is aided in every possible way to cling to his good resolves. Moreover, it is far less expensive. As a system it is not without its failures, but its good results have far exceeded the expectations of those who first planned it—thanks to the voluntary efforts of the judges of this court, aided by a number of civic-minded men and women. The experiment of dealing with juvenile offenders by this method has been successfully tried in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, and in several other communities of the State. These experiments have thoroughly proven the superiority of the method. The work should be extended as rapidly as possible.

STATE HOSPITALS.

The general condition of the State Hospitals for the Insane and the Home for Feeble-Minded Children is good. These institutions are uniformly well kept and economically managed, and they will compare favorably with similar institutions in other States.

There is a popular impression that, as compared with other States, California has an unusually large proportion of insane, but this idea is, no doubt, in some measure, the result of the policy of the State in caring for this class. As already pointed out, the policy has been to care for the insane entirely at the expense of the State. The letter of the law contemplates the admission to asylums of those who are so far disordered in mind as to endanger health, person, or property. This law has been liberally construed, and as a result there are many persons in the State hospitals whose right to be there is, to say the least, very doubtful. Cases of senile dementia, of which there are many, ordinarily require only such care as can be given in a properly equipped almshouse; but it has so long been the custom, if not the policy, of the State to care for such unfortunates in its hospitals, that we have not seen fit, at this time, to recommend a change in this respect. Our hospitals are crowded, however, and we expect to give this matter further consideration in the future. One reason why we recommend no change at present is that such patients are as a rule better cared for and more comfortable in the State hospitals than they would be as public charges elsewhere. Many of them are entirely helpless and their position as inmates of the average almshouse or poor-farm would not be enviable.

The State hospitals also contain many inmates who are properly charges of other States or of foreign countries, and steps should be taken to relieve the State of this class. The superintendents of some of the hospitals and the State Commission in Lunacy have from time to time mentioned the propriety of returning non-resident insane to their homes. We regard this matter as of great importance. California, by reason of geographical location, naturally receives and retains more than her share of transient defectives, both from her sister States and from foreign countries. The present law, providing for the return of non-resident insane to the country of their residence, does not answer the purpose. It is necessary to provide by statute the terms upon which a person may acquire a legal settlement in this State so as to entitle him to admission to our State hospitals, and statutory provision must be made for handling deportation cases. That an effective law of this kind would be of great benefit to the State we have no doubt, and the cost of enforcing it would not be large. The law should provide that no person who has resided in this State for less than one year immediately prior to his commitment should be entitled to admission to a State hospital, except for humanitarian reasons when authorized by some designated officer or board. A large percentage of those admitted annually under the present law would thus be excluded. It might be suggested that the operation of similar laws in other States would result in returning to California as many patients as we would deport. This is conclusively answered, we think, by the fact that our population is rapidly increasing by immigration and there must be more arrivals than departures among the insane as well as the sane. Many of our sister States have already adopted deportation laws and are now sending patients to our hospitals, while we are sending none to them.

Besides this, the large numbers who come to California annually in search of health must contribute largely to the ranks of mental defectives.

Unfortunately we have no complete data showing the time of residence in this State of those committed to State hospitals; but, during the two years ending June 30, 1900, there were fifty-two persons committed to the Southern California State Hospital who had resided in the State less than one year. There are now thirty-nine inmates in that institution alone who would be subject to deportation under the proposed law. We therefore recommend the passage of a law providing for the deportation of non-resident and alien insane.

The present law provides for the delivery of insane patients to the State hospitals by the sheriff of the county from which the patient is committed. This law should be changed so as to provide for the conveyance of such patients by attendants sent from the State hospitals. It

must be remembered that an insane man is a sick man, and should be treated as such. He is not a criminal. The critical period in cases of insanity is when the symptoms first clearly manifest themselves, and naturally that is when the average patient is committed and, under the existing law, turned over to the sheriff. This is the very time when the patient needs the care and attention that can be afforded only by training and experience. As well stated by the State Commission in Lunacy in its third biennial report: "Too much skilled attention can not be given the acute recent case. Here is where the fight is lost or won, and therefore every means should be provided for the struggle." Those in charge of the insane are unanimous in their opinion that this change should be made in the law. Nothing here said is intended in any way to reflect upon the Sheriffs or their deputies; we recommend the change because these officers have not the training requisite for a proper performance of this duty. There should be nothing in the treatment of the insane that savors of the criminal procedure. The thought of a rule requiring the physically ill to be taken to hospitals by peace officers is repugnant to one's ideas of proper medical treatment. Yet how much more unreasonable it is that those afflicted with mental disorders, so much more difficult to deal with and so much more susceptible to disturbing influences, should be subjected, as the first step in their treatment, to the custody of a sheriff instead of a nurse. The change we recommend is in line with the declared policy of the present law requiring the maintenance in each county of suitable quarters for the detention, care, and treatment of the alleged insane, thus recognizing them as medical and not criminal cases. The State pays the expense of transporting patients to the State hospitals, and the work should be done by trained attendants from the hospitals. In addition to the benefit to the patient a very considerable saving can be effected by the adoption of this measure.

The funds available to the State hospitals come from two sources: the appropriations made by the Legislature and the contingent fund provided for by law. The latter is composed of the receipts from pay patients and the proceeds of sale of products of the farms, etc. The contingent fund of each hospital is expended by the Board of Managers thereof for supplies, expenses, buildings, lands, and other property and improvements, subject to the approval of the Commission in Lunacy. The receipts from this source at the five State Hospitals for the Insane aggregate, roughly, about \$65,000 yearly. We concur in the views of the Commission in Lunacy heretofore expressed, that with proper handling the greater part, if not all, of the future enlargements of State hospitals may be made from this fund, without calling on the State for special appropriations for building purposes. The Southern

California State Hospital will primarily need some help from the Legislature, as hereinafter shown.

The persistent overcrowding of the State hospitals and the Home for Feeble-Minded forces the question whether our present method of building for such patients should not be modified or changed to enable the State to care for them more economically. Heretofore, our hospitals have been built of brick in imitation of the buildings of older States, which, however, adopted that style of construction partly to meet the severity of a harsh winter climate. The new United States Army Hospital at the Presidio is constructed of wood, and some of our best private hospitals are of wood. Danger from fire, which is not at present entirely eliminated, would be reduced to a minimum by using redwood and building cottages not more than one or two stories in height. There is a large class of patients in each of the hospitals and of inmates in the Home for Feeble-Minded who do not require the strict confinement or routine hospital treatment. To build costly hospital quarters for this class of patients is not only unduly expensive, but also keeps them from the freer and more normal life which they should enjoy. In view of these considerations, we believe that the question of providing inexpensive supplementary quarters for certain classes of chronic and convalescent patients and so relieving the congested condition of the main buildings should be seriously considered. However, we expressly refrain from making specific recommendation upon this point.

None of the State hospitals have sufficient facilities for separating tuberculous patients from the other inmates. Steps are being taken to try the tent system of treating tuberculosis at some of the hospitals, and it is thought that this will afford a cheap and effective solution of the problem. The necessary tents and equipment, or cheap wooden cottages, if found necessary, can be provided for out of the contingent funds. The hospital at Stockton will be at some disadvantage in dealing with cases in this way, on account of the small amount of land there.

Better provision for dealing with acute recent cases is needed at all the hospitals. Such provision can be made by the construction and equipment of cottages, and we believe that by following the suggestions herein contained concerning the deportation of non-resident insane and the appropriation of the larger part of the contingent funds to the construction of cottages, this need can be met in most cases without further appropriations by the Legislature. The contingent fund receipts should grow with the lapse of time, and improved facilities at the hospitals may enable the managers to increase the return from this source.

We find that the quality of supplies at the various hospitals is generally good and the quantity furnished to the inmates is sufficient. There is, we think, not as much variety in the methods of cooking as

there should be, particularly in the manner of cooking meats. This seems to be largely the result of the use of steam cookers and a lack of appliances for roasting and broiling. Such appliances should be obtained so as to enable the cooks to roast and broil a part of the meats daily. Extensive changes will not be necessary, as a comparatively small part of the meat used each day need be cooked in this way. The expense of such a change would be small, and no doubt the matter can be handled by the respective Superintendents.

The physically sick in the various hospitals should, so far as possible, be separated from the other patients and kept in wards set apart especially for medical cases. We realize that, where the hospitals are crowded, it may be difficult to make such separation as this, but where it is possible we think it very desirable.

It is conceded that outdoor exercise is a most favorable factor in the treatment of insane, and we would recommend that the patients be given more opportunity for outdoor life, whenever possible. The Superintendents are met with the difficulty of handling a large number of patients with few attendants, but this difficulty will probably be overcome in time and the idea of outdoor life should be kept constantly in mind. Especially do we recommend that as many patients as possible be exercised in the open rather than in the court yards.

This brings us to a consideration of the needs of the respective institutions for the ensuing two years.

We have received statements from but three institutions as to the amount required for support and salaries, and have not received the figures showing the cost per capita at any institution for the last two fiscal years, and shall therefore leave to the Commission in Lunacy the matter of recommending appropriations for these purposes, as that body is charged by law with this duty. If required we shall be able, however, before the Legislature meets, to give our views fully on this subject.

The Stockton State Hospital needs more land. This institution is situated in the city of Stockton and has only about 114 acres of land in all, a large part of which is used for the buildings. A tract of land should be obtained suitable in size and location as a situation for cottages for additional inmates should it be decided to increase the capacity of this institution, and the land should also be suitable for use as a range for the dairy cows, of which this hospital has not now an adequate number. Such a tract of land need not adjoin the property now owned by this hospital, and in fact it is advisable to obtain land outside of the city of Stockton. We recommend the permanent solution of this difficulty as soon as possible, and if, in the meantime the hospital needs a small increase in its appropriation in order to supply more milk to the inmates, it should be had. The other imme-

diate needs of this institution, we believe, can be taken care of through the contingent fund.

The Napa State Hospital asks for an appropriation for an additional water supply. This is a demand that has been made repeatedly by the Board of Managers and has received the indorsement of the Commission in Lunacy. The need for more water is most urgent. During a portion of each day in the hottest season of the year the supply must be cut off and there is not sufficient water to flush the closets on the wards.

The Agnews State Hospital has nearly completed a new building that will accommodate one hundred patients, and has paid for it out of its contingent fund. This building will be of much value in providing for the increased population of the State hospitals to be anticipated in the coming two years. No special appropriations are called for by this hospital.

The Mendocino State Hospital asks for an appropriation to build a cottage for female patients, and we think an appropriation for this purpose should be made. We think the other requirements of this hospital can be met from its contingent fund.

The Southern California State Hospital is badly crowded. It asks for an appropriation for the construction of a wing to the main building, which will complete this structure according to the original plan and will accommodate about one hundred and fifty patients. An appropriation is also asked for the construction of a cottage. The term "cottage" is misleading, as the building would accommodate about fifty patients. This Board is opposed to the erection of any more large insane hospitals or any more large buildings for this purpose; but it may possibly be advisable to construct the proposed new wing in this instance. We believe that the best way of increasing the capacity of our State hospitals in future will be the construction of cottages, and this hospital should be no exception to the rule. We realize, however, that the Managers and the Superintendent may conclude that the wing is preferable, and their views in this instance should have weight in deciding the matter. We do not think that both the wing and the cottage need be provided for now.

The expense per capita of inmates varies considerably at the several hospitals. The variation is accounted for partly by differences in the cost of fuel and light, and partly by the fact that where there are fewer inmates the fixed expense per capita for salaries of Superintendents, physicians, stewards, etc., is somewhat greater. Allowing for such differences, however, the variation is still considerable, and it may be that the rate at some of the hospitals can be reduced by careful management without harm or injustice to the inmates.

HOME FOR THE CARE AND TRAINING OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

The administration of the Home has been excellent during the past year, and we would especially commend the spirit of kindness which obtains there. The great limitation of this institution is lack of space, both for the inmates already there and for the applications on the waiting list, for whom additional accommodations should at once be provided. There are several reasons why the feeble-minded should be cared for in Homes of this sort. Their presence in the community at large is apt to be very detrimental to normal children, and when they come to the adolescent age the danger of reproduction in kind is very great and should, if possible, be prevented. We therefore believe that the most urgent need at this Home at present is added accommodations for at least one hundred and eighty patients. It does not seem to us that an administration building or more dining-room space, desirable as they are in themselves, should be considered first, unless they contribute extensively to this end. As the feeble-minded are very liable to consumption, outdoor life and work, rather than sedentary occupations, should be provided for them. Walks, outdoor games, light gardening, etc., for the girls. The boys should be taken to the fields in classes and taught to pick up stones from the hillside, dig, saw wood, and to handle the pick, shovel, and hoe. The making of embroidery, knitting, etc., by girls, and manual training for the boys, should not be neglected, but the larger muscles of the body should be trained first. Marching and drilling are valuable means of instruction, and every inmate should spend a part of each day in the open air when the weather permits.

This sort of work calls for more attendants and teachers than the Home has. We think they should be provided. Educational work should be carried on with most of the inmates for two reasons: to occupy their time, and to give them as much control of themselves as possible. Training in the care of the person, the use of the limbs and social order, is possible even for the lowest grade inmates, and its advantages can not fail to be evident. With inmates of a higher grade the training of special sense and voluntary muscles puts them in control of themselves and makes them more like normal beings. When rightly undertaken it is both an amusement and a profit to them. Kindergarten work and common school classes in several grades should be provided for inmates of the better class. The Sunday-school of the Glen Ellen Home has a very wholesome effect upon its pupils. We believe that plenty of week-day work and play, organized to meet the ends stated above, would render their lives happier out of all proportion to its small cost, and we respectfully submit that whatever additional attendants and teachers are needed for this purpose should be at once provided.

DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND ASYLUM.

This institution appears to be in thoroughly good condition. It is not asking for any appropriations other than for maintenance and salaries.

HOME OF MECHANICAL TRADES FOR THE ADULT BLIND.

This Home is overcrowded and about fifty applications are on the waiting list. To accommodate these the Home is in need of more dormitory accommodations and shop room. We think these should be provided for, if possible. Otherwise we have found no grounds for criticism or suggestion.

THE COUNTY JAILS.

This State has reached a critical period in its county jail system. The jails that now do service were many of them built in the early days of the State. Several were built in the fifties and a few only during the last ten years. They are inadequate, worn out, and out of date. Ten of them are in basements of court-houses, and most of these are old.

The statutes require (Penal Code, Section 1598) that "each county jail must contain a sufficient number of rooms to allow all persons belonging to either one of the following classes to be confined separately and distinctly from persons belonging to either of the other classes: (1) Persons committed on criminal process and detained for trial; (2) Persons already convicted of crime and held under sentence; (3) Persons detained as witnesses or held under civil process or for a contempt."

Another section (Penal Code, Section 1599) reads: "Nor shall male and female prisoners (except husband and wife) be kept or put in the same room."

Another statute (Chapter 43, Section 9, Statutes of 1903), reads as follows: "When any child shall be sentenced to confinement in any institution to which adult convicts or prisoners are sentenced, or where adults are confined, it shall be unlawful to confine such child in the same room, or yard, or inclosure, with such adult convicts or prisoners, or to permit such child to come or remain within sight of, or in the presence of, such adult convicts or prisoners."

The above laws are just and reasonable, demanded by the best interests of society, and should be enforced. They are violated in one or more particulars by over one half (33) of the counties of the State. Two violate the requirement to keep men and women prisoners in separate rooms. Many do not keep those serving sentence in separate rooms from those awaiting trial. Still others violate the law providing

for the confinement of children. In most instances where these laws are violated the county has made in its jail no provision for these classifications. In others, the jailer has facilities and yet does not obey the law. We believe a law should be passed empowering a sheriff to refuse to receive a prisoner when no provision has been made by the county for his confinement in accordance with the law, and also fixing a penalty for the neglect to observe the law in the confinement of his prisoners, on the part of the sheriff.

There are only three counties which keep a matron in the jail. In the others, women prisoners are searched and handled by men jailers. We believe this scarcely meets with the ideas of decency entertained by civilized communities, and we recommend that every county maintaining a jail be required to appoint a matron thereof, and that the searching, handling, and care of all female prisoners be done by the matron or her female assistants. In smaller counties where there is seldom a woman prisoner, the matron could be the wife of the sheriff, or some other woman, employed at a nominal expense.

Many of our jails are dark and unsanitary, and many of the cells are dungeons. Darkness hides evil and also dirt. Some are unclean and some filthy. To add to the evil, our jails are greatly overcrowded, especially along the railroad lines in the winter season. This State during that season is infested with "hoboes" and tramps, not native sons, but the refuse of our Eastern States. Thus they crowd our prisons and jails. The jailer too commonly permits this motley crowd to run together and associate during the days or months they may be incarcerated. He may maintain the legal division of the two general classes, but he permits those of each class to enjoy the freedom of their part of the jail. This evil is far more aggravated when those serving sentence are mixed with those awaiting trial. When the prisoners are thus associated together, the older detail to the younger the stories of crimes, either real or imaginary. The one who has the longest and hardest record of crime is the hero of the jail. A boy of eighteen went to jail for sixty days for stealing a pair of shoes. This was his first and only crime. When he came out he knew how to do a hold-up, burglarize a house, and crack a safe; and straightway went to work with some acquaintances he had formed in the jail, and after some years he was run to earth, and sent to serve a long term in the State prison. Better far for society had he been dismissed from the courtroom with an admonition by the judge when he committed his first offense, or better still, put in charge of a probation officer. If our prisons are high schools of crime, our county jails are the primary schools and the feeders for the prisons. Is it a wonder, then, that our State has more than three times as many prisoners to the thousand as some of our sister States?

Penologists are studying the tramp question, but have not yet solved it. In the meantime there are two deterrent forces that can be put into operation. The two things most dreaded by the "hobo" and the common criminal are solitary confinement in separate cells and labor—labor by day and separate cells by night. Bad men like that jail best where they can congregate in idleness.

We are now at the commencement of an era of jail building in this State. We are passing into the second stage of our history. Two new jails were completed last year, two more were commenced. Before the end of the decade most, if not all, of our old jails will give way to modern structures. In this rebuilding let us take a step in advance. If we do not, we may in a few years find ourselves again away in the rear. The modern county jail need not be designed as an ornament to the town, though it may be. Its interior should not be sacrificed to its exterior—its utility to its appearance. It should be a fireproof structure capable of holding securely its prisoners, and practically protecting them from cremation. It should have modern sanitary improvements to protect not only the health of those confined therein, but also that of the community in which it is located.

The new jail should not only have all the rooms for the classifications now required by law, but it should be of sufficient capacity to provide every occupant with a separate cell.

The first function of a county jail is as a place of detention for those accused of crime and awaiting hearing or trial. Many innocent men are accused of crime and even the guilty are presumed innocent until proven guilty. These men are not to be herded with convicts. They must have a separate jailroom and each should have a separate cell, and association with those awaiting trial should not be allowed. The innocent prefers the separate cell, the criminal hates it because it is good for him.

The second purpose of the county jail is as a place for punishment of those convicted of crime.

If convicts are to be kept in our county jails they should have separate cells at night and be made to work during the day. We believe the time is not far distant when all persons convicted of violation of State laws will be considered and treated as State prisoners and confined at labor in State institutions. This would make the county jail solely a place of detention—just what it was primarily intended to be. Meanwhile, until the State does assume this burden the new jails should provide sufficient cells for separate confinement of convicts and a yard for labor. San Bernardino and Ventura counties maintain very successful stone yards, where convicts are employed breaking stone for county roads.

The best county jails of the country have sheriffs' residences in con-

nection therewith. This brings the sheriff and jailer constantly near enough to keep careful watch over the prisoners and provides convenient means of furnishing prisoners their meals. At any rate, the jailer should always have an office and sleeping-room in the jail building.

COUNTY HOSPITALS.

The county hospital, so called, in this State fulfills generally a double function. In most of the counties it answers the purpose of a hospital for the indigent sick, and an almshouse or asylum for the aged or helpless poor. In three counties these functions are separated and two separate institutions are maintained. In some counties the hospital function is eliminated and the county hospital is nothing but an almshouse.

These county hospitals vary all the way from finely equipped buildings with modern appliances, to hovels, unworthy of the name of "hospital" or "almshouse." In the main, however, these institutions serve well the function for which they were created, and will compare very favorably with similar institutions in other States.

Some of our county hospitals have large farms connected with them, while others are located upon town lots. Four counties have farms of over 200 acres. Ten more have farms of 100 acres or over, and nine more of 40 acres or over, and sixteen more of 10 acres or over, and six none at all. In this classification waste land has not been included. Lassen County, for instance, has 160 acres, over 150 of which is waste. San Joaquin County takes the lead with 440 acres. Many of the farms are of poor land. It has not occurred to some of the Supervisors that it is economy to buy good land, even if less of it. The object of the county farm is to furnish supplies needed for the hospital. These are principally milk, butter, eggs, poultry, pork, and vegetables. Every hospital farm should have an orchard to supply fruit, and a good dairy, sufficiently large to furnish the milk and butter, especially the milk, the supply of which should be liberal. Then chickens enough to supply the eggs and poultry needed; also all the hogs that can be economically kept. There should be plenty of garden so that by the principle of rotation of crops all the vegetables needed can be economically produced. There should be no effort to produce anything for sale, though incidentally if a surplus is produced it should be sold. However, Butte and Los Angeles counties have, in years past, had a good income from the sale of oranges. In the management of such a farm, inmates who are able to work should be required to do so.

In five counties the poor are boarded and cared for on a contract for a certain sum per week, day, or meal. This is a bad practice and should be discontinued. The poor are at the mercy of one who has

taken the contract for the money to be obtained out of it, and will keep the poor just as cheaply as his conscience will permit. In a small county it may be best to pursue this plan, but in such case the Supervisors should fix the price to be paid at a reasonable sum, then contract with a good person, and see that the inmates receive the care for which the county pays.

It is bad policy for the Supervisors to contract with a superintendent at a certain salary per month, out of which he will be expected to pay his help. In such cases there is usually insufficient help and the inmates must suffer from neglect.

In many county hospitals not enough help is employed. In some counties there are no nurses when nurses are very badly needed. It is difficult to lay down a rule governing the number of nurses needed, for that will depend upon the condition of patients. In some hospitals the inmates are very few of them bed-ridden and helpless, and in others there are many in that condition. It must also depend upon the number of purely medical and surgical cases there are in the hospital. All our hospitals should provide for this class of cases. Accidents will happen and people who were never in need before may, temporarily, be compelled to accept county aid until they are recovered from a sickness or an injury. It is economy to give them that care which will soonest return them to self-support.

The ideal county hospital should be located near the county seat and be easily accessible. It should provide—

1. A residence and office for the superintendent, separate and apart from the quarters of the inmates.

2. Separate quarters for both sick and surgical cases. The ward system may be partly used, but there should be single rooms for such cases as may require isolation.

3. A certain number of comfortable private rooms for patients who can afford to pay a limited sum for such care. In all of our larger counties there are private patients who need hospital treatment who can afford to pay a small sum of from \$5 to \$10 a week, but who are not able to pay the larger sums demanded by private hospitals. This class should be provided for in the county hospital, and receive especial care. San Diego County has twenty of these private rooms for pay patients and is receiving about \$200 per month from them.

4. Good accommodation for the paralytic and permanently disabled—the bed-ridden.

5. Separate and isolated quarters for both consumptives and those afflicted with contagious diseases.

6. Suitable rooms for the custodial cases—the old people who are able to get around and partly help themselves. These may be in the main building or in detached buildings. They should have sleeping-rooms,

a day-room, a smoking-room, and a dining-room. Those who are able should be required to perform labor. This must be graded in accordance with their ability. It will be better for them, and they owe it to the county. The keeping of such people in idleness is an injury.

7. For the perfect separation of the sexes, especially of the custodial cases. The arrangements should be such that no scandal can arise.

8. Suitable rooms for the employés of the institutions. These should, for the most part, be in the administration or residence portion of the building.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

STATE PRISONS.

BOARD OF PRISON DIRECTORS.

R. M. FITZGERALD, <i>President</i>	San Francisco.
JAMES H. WILKINS.....	San Rafael.
DON RAY.....	Galt.
C. N. FELTON.....	Menlo Park.
ROBERT T. DEVLIN.....	Sacramento.

STATE PRISON AT SAN QUENTIN.

J. W. TOMPKINS, Warden.

The State Prison at San Quentin was an accident, both in location and plans. It had its beginning in the days of gold-seeking, and before people thought that the State had permanent resources sufficient to place it well up in the roll of States. While California has advanced rapidly in population, wealth, education, and culture, the prison has advanced only in population, and is now a menace to the welfare of the State.

In early days the State contracted with State Senator Estell to clothe, feed, and care for the prisoners of the State for the sum of \$10,000 a year, and he should have the privilege of utilizing their labor for his own benefit in any way that seemed best to him. Senator Estell sublet his contract to a man named McCauley. The prisoners were for a time kept on a boat in the river at Sacramento. Later this boat was moved down to the bay, and, becoming unmanageable, drifted upon San Quentin Point, a point of land projecting into the bay about eight miles north of San Francisco. The presence there of brick clay made it a fairly good location for Mr. McCauley's purposes. The buildings were begun by him with prison labor, as a private institution. However, in 1856, the State bought out Mr. McCauley, and since then it has been our first and largest State prison.

The plant now consists of 215 acres of land. There is no cell house, but the cells are of brick and stone, arranged in the form of a building, and open out on iron balconies or walks in the open air. There are four of these cell buildings, three stories high. There are 496 cells. There are additional rooms, holding all the way up to forty-two pris-

oners in a room. Out of cells, when not at work, the prisoners mingle together in the yard, unrestricted as to talk. There is a row of three brick buildings used for hospital, library, chapel, and some other purposes. In the basement of these is also the kitchen, bakery and dining room, tin shop, and paint shop. Back of this building is the large brick building constructed for the making of furniture, but which is now, for the most part, used for storage. On the ground floor is a machine shop, carpenter shop, upholstery department, and tannery. On the fourth floor of this building are the incorrigible (solitary) cells, the "condemned cell," and gallows. Still back of this is the jute plant, a large one-story building also of brick. The woman's building, at the north end of the yard, is isolated from the men, but is connected with the yard offices. All these buildings with a small yard are inclosed by a wall. The front of this wall is another brick building used for the administration. A separate brick building outside furnishes offices for the Board and Warden, butcher shop, and electrical workshop. Outside of the wall also are stock barns, etc.

The State also owns twenty dwelling-houses for the use of the Warden and other officials, at a rental sufficient to pay interest, water, and light. These rentals amount to over \$1,000 a year.

The chapel is connected with the library, which prisoners are allowed to frequent outside of hours of labor. The chaplain is also the librarian and is usually here to advise with prisoners who wish to see him, and also to do whatever else he can for their welfare. Under his supervision, also, a small school is conducted. The library contains about 2,400 volumes (about fifty per cent of which is useless), besides magazines, etc.

The industry at this prison is the manufacture of jute bags, and the output during the past fiscal year was 4,508,400 bags. The law restricts the sale of these bags so that the farmers of the State may have the benefit of a lower price. The demand during the past two years from the farmers has been poor, and as a result there is a large surplus of bags.

THE STATE PRISON AT FOLSOM.

ARCHIBALD YELL, Warden.

The State Prison at Folsom was established in 1868 as a branch of the San Quentin State Prison. In 1880 its connection with San Quentin was severed and it became the second State Prison. The present cell house was erected by installments from 1880 to 1892, to accommodate about 1,000 prisoners. There are 202 cells for two inmates, 101 cells for four, one room for 45, and nine incorrigible cells. The plan for the cell house is in nearly the form of a letter "U," with the dining-room in the central part of the building. Over the dining-room and kitchen are rooms for officers. Only one half of this cell house has

been built; it includes the dining-room portion and the officers' quarters just mentioned, and the Warden's residence at the opposite end from the dining-room. It faces the American River, and is three stories in height. The building is constructed of granite blocks and has the appearance of massive strength. The cells, 372 in number, are built of granite in two tiers, and are made to accommodate two to four persons each. The walls of the cells are of granite with steel doors. Opening off from this main cell-room is a separate room used for solitary confinement or place of punishment. Executions are also conducted in this room.

The State owns valuable water rights in the American River, and has constructed a dam with a canal conveying the water to a power plant in front of the main building, at a cost for the whole of the power-house and machinery of about \$181,220. There is developed here a power of about 900 nominal horse-power, of which only about 400 horse-power is at present used.

The industry of the prison is stone working. There are two quarries, one of trap rock and the other of granite, from one of which is obtained a trap rock suitable for crushing for road work, and from the other granite, a good building-stone. The trap rock will apparently soon be exhausted, but the granite is sufficient for many years to come.

This prison has no wall around it, and prisoners are restrained by armed guards and gatling guns on towers overlooking the buildings and grounds. One successful break was made only about a year ago, and a second attempt which did not succeed.

The situation is a very pleasant one, in a natural amphitheater facing the American River. The prison grounds proper cover about 10 acres, but the State owns here in all 483.92 acres.

Just outside of the prison grounds proper the State has erected twenty-four residences for the use of employes with families, and received last year \$1,616.35 in rent therefor.

There is no school work done, but the prisoners have access to a library of 2,500 volumes and the standard magazines. Daily State papers are not allowed.

The court, which is inclosed by the cell house and the hill to the east, where the remaining half of the cell house ought to be, is used for exercising and maneuvering the prisoners. Near the center of this, but well to the front, is the chapel. This court is large enough to permit of baseball games by the prisoners, which are usually allowed here on Sunday afternoons.

PRISON ROUTINE.

The routine life at the two prisons differs somewhat, but not materially. We will give the routine each prisoner goes through when he is received at San Quentin Prison, and the daily routine at Folsom.

Reception of Prisoner at San Quentin.—When the prisoner arrives he is first taken by the Sheriff bringing him, to the office of the Captain of the Guard to apply for entrance inside the wall. If the presentment papers are regular the prisoner, still in the custody of the Sheriff, is passed through the gate to the office of the Captain of the Yard. This officer accepts the prisoner and receipts for him to the Sheriff, then turns him over to the Turnkey. The latter takes the prisoner to the photograph gallery, where he is photographed just as he is brought in. He is then searched, given a bath and new “prison clothes”—a suit in stripes—and barbered in true prison style, clean shaven and close-cut hair. He then goes again to the photographer for another picture in his transformed condition. Next he goes to the measuring-room, where the measurements are made and recorded. He is then turned back to the Captain of the Yard and assigned to quarters, and the next day put to work.

Daily Routine at Folsom Prison.—Prisoners are called up at 5:50 in the morning and go to breakfast at 6:20 in the large congregation dining-room. At 7:00 o'clock the day's work commences and prisoners are marched in line to their respective places of labor. At 11:30 they march back to prepare for dinner, which is served at 11:45. At 12:45 they are again marched in line to their work, where they remain until 4:20, when they return to prepare for supper, which is served at 4:35. At 5:15 they are locked in their cells. From that time until 9:00 o'clock they can read or study or indulge in light recreation within their cells. These hours vary somewhat with the seasons.

REFORM SCHOOLS.

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

C. H. DUNTON, *President*.....Slatington.
 REV. W. S. MATHEW.....Berkeley.
 E. C. VOORHEIS.....Sutter Creek.

WM. T. RANDALL, *Superintendent*.

The Act authorizing the Preston School of Industry was approved at the same time as the Act authorizing the Whittier State School. In the discussions preceding the passage of this Act, among other plans, it was proposed to locate the school near the Folsom State Prison, in order that the buildings might be erected by convict labor and the school governed by the same Board of Directors. All plans for connecting the school with Folsom were abandoned, however, and the school was located at Ione, in Amador County. In 1893, the Board of

Prison Directors, at its own request, was relieved from the management of the school and the present board of three trustees created. Some confusion of thought is apparent in the Acts establishing these two schools. While the title of the Act authorizing the Whittier State school denominates it a school for juvenile offenders, the minimum age limit for the commitment of boys is ten years; but in the Act establishing the Preston School of Industry the courts are authorized to commit boys as young as eight years of age. In fact, the two schools have developed along similar lines, and the boys committed to the one school have been about the same age as those committed to the other.

The buildings at Ione were not ready for occupancy until 1894. In June of that year, seven boys were transferred from the Folsom State Prison, but the proclamation of the Governor formally opened the school for the reception of boys on July 1, 1894. The following shows the number of inmates, as given in the biennial reports of the Superintendent:

1st report, 1894.....	7	4th report, 1900.....	116
2nd report, 1896.....	202	5th report, 1902.....	113
3rd report, 1898.....	141	6th report, 1904.....	142

The main building is a large, imposing structure of brick, with fine architectural proportions and a high clock-tower. It contains the offices, residence of Superintendent, and rooms for officers and employes; there are also accommodations for one large company of boys, consisting of playroom, reading-room, and two dormitories. Connected with this building are the kitchens and dining-rooms for the officers and boys. On the east and west sides of the main building, and well separated from it, are two brick buildings of similar design. Each is a double building for the use of two companies of fifty boys each, but the parts are separated throughout the building by a solid brick partition. Each part consists of a playroom, schoolroom, reading-room, and a dormitory for the boys, together with rooms for the family manager and his assistant in charge of the company. During the past year the second part of the west cottage has been filled, the first part having been previously occupied by the little boys, and a new company has been formed to occupy one side of the east cottage. Until last spring there had been in use a trades building, costing \$26,000, but inadequate for the needs of an industrial school. On March 23d this was destroyed by fire, though the walls remain standing. Temporary quarters for the trades were then found in the vacant side of the east cottage, where the work of the trades is now being carried on.

The site of the school is beautiful and commanding, among the foothills and overlooking the village of Ione. There are connected with it 570 acres of land, most of which, however, is only hill and pasture land.

About 100 acres are being tilled, 30 acres "low upland," and 70 acres of what is called "second bottom" land. Of this there are 45 acres in alfalfa and 25 acres in other farm products, including a garden which supplies all the vegetables for the school. There are 20 acres in orchard.

In locating the school the question of first importance related to the water supply, and the development and conservation of this are still in progress. The supply for irrigation and power purposes is taken from Sutter Creek through a ditch and pipes thirteen miles in length. The old reservoir covered 47 acres, four miles distant from the school. A new one has just been finished in the hills back of the school, for the purpose of settling and clarifying the exceedingly muddy water which is taken from the creek. The remaining need is for a permanent dam for diverting the waters of this creek. The water for domestic use is taken from springs about two thirds of a mile from the school and is pure and abundant.

The sanitary conditions of the school, involving its location, water supply, drainage, and ventilation, are highly satisfactory.

The daily routine does not vary materially from that followed at the Whittier State School.

WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

DR. WALTER LINDLEY, *President*.....Los Angeles.
JAMES CLARK.....Pasadena.
T. E. NEWLIN.....Los Angeles.

SHERMAN SMITH, *Superintendent*.

The Reform School for Juvenile Offenders was authorized by an Act of the Legislature approved March 11, 1889. The board of three trustees, appointed by the Governor under the Act, located the school at Whittier, in Los Angeles County, and on July 1, 1891, it was opened for the reception of pupils. During the first year of its existence, 253 boys and 58 girls were committed to its care. At the close of the last year, July 1st, there were in the school 289 boys and 43 girls, making a total of 332, and in addition 167 were out on parole. There have been committed to the school from its opening to July 1st last, 1,505 boys and 336 girls.

The main building is a four-story structure of brick and stone, making a fine architectural appearance. In this is the residence of the Superintendent, rooms for the officers, and accommodations for the larger boys. There are, for the boys, six dormitories in the building. There are as many single beds in one of these dormitories as can well be put in, arranging them in rows. There is also a good chapel and

amusement hall in the building, as well as other conveniences and accessories.

At a short distance to the rear is another brick building, one story and basement, containing the kitchen and dining-rooms, bakery and commissary department.

To the right of the main building and located in the corner of the grounds is a neat two-story wooden cottage used for smaller boys. This cottage is presided over by a man and his wife, and is a homelike place for the juveniles.

Three fourths of a mile from the other buildings is the girls' department, consisting of two good, substantial, brick buildings, only one of which is at present occupied. Both were needed at one time, but fortunately the number of girls diminished until it was more economical to consolidate into one building. Unfortunately the number has again risen and the building is now needed. But in the meantime the furnishings have been absorbed and used in the other buildings and it is now bare.

There is also a one-story brick trades building where girls are taught dressmaking, laundry work, etc. There is a three-story building used for the industries in the boys' department. It contains the laundry, tailor shop, shoe shop, printing office, carpenter shop, electric lighting plant, power plant, etc. Some boys are instructed in all these departments.

A new brick one-story trades building has been erected this year, providing for the blacksmithing, machinery and carpenter departments.

The farm contains 160 acres, of which 120 acres are devoted to farm, vegetable garden, and an orchard containing 950 orange, 450 lemon, and 650 peach trees, besides apricot, walnut, olive, fig, nectarine, and plum trees. There are kept about thirty milking cows, twenty horses, and a large number of hogs and chickens. The farm work is mostly done by the boys. General farming is taught such of the boys as wish to learn; also horticulture, gardening, and floriculture. The place has a greenhouse, in charge of a florist as instructor, and flowers are grown in great profusion.

The girls are trained in all domestic work and sewing.

All pupils attend school one half day. They are divided into two parts, one part being in school in the morning and at work in the afternoon; the other reverses this program. The schoolroom work is graded like that of the public school.

For organization and discipline the boys are divided into companies, each in charge of an officer, called the captain, and the companies occupy different dormitories at night. There is a general officer called the major. The boys are given military drill, and the school sustains a good band.

Daily Routine.—At 5:30 A. M. the captains who have charge of the boys in companies during the day arrive at the dormitories. The boys then arise and dress, which takes about five minutes. Then each boy makes up his bed. This done, at the command of “fall in” the companies march to the basement, where they wash and brush their hair, then go, in charge of captains, to their respective playgrounds for half an hour for calisthenics and physical culture. At 6:30 the “mess bugle” is sounded, and the companies march in to breakfast. They assemble around tables, each seating six, each boy taking his regular place. Then at the sound of the gong each takes his seat. The major pronounces the blessing and a second gong is the signal “to commence.” About thirty minutes is spent at breakfast. Then at the gong signal all give attention. At the second gong all arise, and at the third the boys march out by twos in the reverse order of entering. They are then turned over to the captains, who send them in details to labor under the different officers or tradesmen in the different parts of the grounds or buildings. Some of the boys perform the labor required to operate the institution, while others are in the industrial building. Four hours each day are set apart for industrial training, in which the boys are apprenticed to the various trades taught. During the forenoon the larger boys work in the trades while the smaller boys are in school. In the afternoon the program is reversed.

At 11:30 the whistle blows and all working pupils repair to their company’s quarters and get ready for dinner. At 12:00 the “mess bugle” calls to dinner and the same order follows as at breakfast. After dinner another half-hour is taken for outdoor exercises, then the afternoon work commences as in the morning, except that the larger boys go to school and the smaller ones to the trades.

At 4:00 the recall whistle is blown, when the pupils are formed in companies for drill and athletic games, which continue until 5:30, the supper hour. After supper each of the six companies repairs to its playroom. Here the boys are given freedom to laugh, talk, and play. Around the walls of the playrooms are the individual lockers, where each boy keeps his “valuables.” And in an adjoining room are kept changes of clothing and uniforms. Leaving the playroom at 7:00 P. M., companies march to the reading-room, where books are given and silent reading allowed until 7:50. By 8:00 o’clock the boys have retired to their dormitories, disrobed, and are in bed, and the day for them is over. The dormitories are then in charge of the night-watchman, one for each dormitory, until 5:30 A. M.

The daily program for the girls’ building is much the same as for the boys, except that they have different kinds of employment. In the evening while the boys are in the playroom and in the reading-room the girls are outside until bedtime when the weather permits.

THE STATE HOSPITALS.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

GEORGE C. PARDEE, <i>President</i>	Governor.
C. F. CURRY.....	Secretary of State.
U. S. WEBB.....	Attorney-General.
N. K. FOSTER, M. D.....	Secretary State Board of Health.
F. W. HATCH, M. D.....	General Superintendent of State Hospitals.

In the absence of the Governor from Sacramento the Secretary of the State Board of Examiners acts in his place. When the Attorney-General is absent the Assistant Attorney-General acts in his place.

The State Commission in Lunacy was created in 1887 and has a general supervision of the State Hospitals for Insane and of the Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children. Its offices are in the State Capitol at Sacramento.

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

FRANK E. LANE, <i>President</i>	Stockton.
GEORGE W. LANGRIDGE.....	Stockton.
JOHN C. THOMPSON.....	Stockton.
C. M. KENISTON.....	Stockton.
C. D. FONTANA.....	Copperopolis.

ASA CLARK, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

The first State hospital for insane in California was opened at Stockton in 1853. At the end of the first year it was caring for 103 patients, and at the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1904, it was caring for 1,672 patients. The hospital is located in the city of Stockton, and sufficient provision was not originally made for its enlargement. The city has grown up around it and the enlargement of the site is now practically impossible.

There are four large brick buildings—one for women, two for men, and a fourth known as the steward's department, the third story of which is the Chinese ward, accommodating 61 patients. In the women's building are twenty-two wards and in the men's buildings are twenty-four wards. For the benefit of those not familiar with insane hospitals we will say that a ward usually consists of a long hall-way with sleeping-rooms on each side, bathroom, toilet, dining-room, and generally a lounging or sitting room. The arrangement of the building usually permits the light to enter at each end of the hall, while windows open out from each room. Patients are distributed to the several wards as their numbers and necessities of classification demand. The buildings at Stockton are all of brick, the women's building being four

stories and the others three. The south wing of the original building was finished in 1853, but the entire building was not completed until 1857. The south wing of the women's building was begun in 1864 and the whole completed in 1874. The new men's building was completed in 1885. While these buildings have been in use a long time, they are in a good state of preservation, and with needed repairs, from time to time, will last for many years.

During the past year a new associate dining-room, seating two hundred patients, a kitchen and a cold storage plant at the men's building have been constructed, also a new laundry at the women's department.

This hospital has its own natural gas wells, using the gas for fuel, lighting, and running gas-engines.

There are in the hospital grounds five residences—one for the superintendent, three for the assistant physicians, and one for the steward.

This site consists of 114 acres, much of which is occupied by the buildings and ornamental grounds. There is also a cemetery of 15 acres about half a mile north of main grounds.

By reason of the limited acreage the dairy consists of only fifty-six cows, which number is, of course, inadequate to the needs of the institution.

NAPA STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

E. Z. HENNESSEY, <i>President</i>	Napa.
F. W. BUSH.....	Napa.
R. M. SWAIN.....	Santa Rosa.
MAX GOLDBERG.....	San Francisco.
One vacancy.	

ELMER E. STONE, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

The second State hospital for the insane was opened at Napa in 1875, and at the close of the last fiscal year had 1,461 patients. The hospital has a pleasant location, about one and one fourth miles from the city of Napa. The inmates are kept in one large building built of brick and stone three stories high, and also in two brick cottages, one for female and the other for male patients, each having accommodations for thirty people.

In the main building, besides the administration offices and the rooms for officers, there are thirty large wards. The building is in good condition except its plumbing, interior painting and perhaps some flooring. The plumbing has become worn out and has had to be replaced. Part of this has been done this year. Some new floors have also been laid and some interior painting done.

The water for domestic purposes is obtained from a watershed in

the mountains back of the hospital and collected in reservoirs or lakes, whence it is brought to the hospital as needed. The supply is inadequate for the needs of the institution.

There are for the use of the hospital 1,200 acres of land. Of this, 600 or 700 acres are set apart for the water supply and afford some pasturage. There are only about 350 acres of cultivated land, which is not sufficient. Negotiations are now pending for the purchase of 500 acres more of valley land adjoining.

A dairy of one hundred and thirty cows is kept. A poultry plant is being installed.

AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

ISAAC UPHAM, <i>President</i>	San Francisco.
J. K. WILSON.....	San Francisco.
ADOLPH GREENINGER.....	San José.
O. A. HALE.....	San José.
EDWARD WHITE.....	Watsonville.

LEONARD STOCKING, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

The third State insane hospital was built at Agnew in 1888 as an asylum for "the chronic insane." But the branding of any class of insane as "hopeless" was evidently repugnant, and very soon this designation and limitation was removed and the reception of all classes of insane authorized.

The Agnews State Hospital is located about six miles north of San José, in Santa Clara County. It is the best planned of all our insane hospitals and is in excellent condition. It was commenced, like the others, on the plan of a great building, but the end wings have not been added. Instead, however, the capacity has been increased from time to time by the erection of smaller buildings or cottages located at some distance from the main building. The fourth one of these buildings is now in process of construction. Two of them are one story and basement and will accommodate comfortably thirty-five patients each. The other two are large and of two stories and basement and will accommodate one hundred patients each. Two, one of each size, are located on the male side and two on the female side of the main building. These detached cottages represent the best provision the State has made for its insane. They are more homelike, and patients who can realize the difference decidedly prefer them.

The plumbing in the main building was not well done to begin with and has become worn out. It is now being replaced and when completed these buildings will be in good condition.

The farm consists of 326 acres, rather low and of poor quality. The farm is not large enough, but will answer present needs. It supports

a milking herd of about forty cows of the Holstein breed, averaging very high in monthly milk production. There is also a good poultry plant, which has proved a valuable adjunct to the farm.

The water is pumped from artesian wells, from one of which it issues at a temperature of 80°. A swimming tank is supplied from this well. A steel tank tower has been constructed, supporting four tanks.

MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

A. HOCKHEIMER, <i>President</i>	Willows.
A. B. MARTINELLI.....	San Rafael.
THOMAS A. TEMPLETON.....	Ukiah.
E. B. FEHNEMANN.....	Fruitvale.
A. B. TRUMAN.....	San Francisco.

E. W. KING, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

The ever recurring problem of more accommodations for insane became pressing in less than five years after the opening of the third hospital at Agnew, and two more were authorized.

In 1893 the fourth, the Mendocino State Hospital, was opened for the reception of patients. It is located about three miles southeast of Ukiah and is the northernmost of all. It is, however, inaccessible to most of the northern part of the State at present, and receives its patients, for the most part, from the north coast counties and San Francisco.

The original plan was the same as for all the others, namely, another huge bastille; but the original plan has not yet been completed. The administration part was built and a part of the ward building, but the connecting portion was not constructed. This has been authorized and the contract for building let, and next year it will be completed. This part is two stories and basement and provides some necessary rooms—operating-rooms, and amusement hall, and the connecting corridors to pass from the administration building to the wards. When completed this building will be symmetrical, and while the original plan contemplated enlargement by the construction of wings on each end, yet these are not necessary to its symmetrical appearance, and in our opinion and that of the Superintendent any future enlargement ought to be made by the construction of detached cottages.

A tent tuberculosis camp will soon be completed as an experiment to segregate and care for about fifteen tuberculous cases now scattered through the wards, where they are a menace to all other patients and to the attendants.

The buildings in general are in good condition, except the plumbing, which is poor and defective, like that in the other hospitals. The sewer

system is an exceptionally good one. The sewage is run into settling-tanks located at a considerable distance from the buildings on the farm, and the water running away from the tanks is clear and is used to irrigate the farm lands. There is no noticeable odor from either the tanks or discharging water.

The power for the buildings is derived from a Pelton wheel of forty horse-power located in the power-house to the rear of the main building. The water after being used is made to flush the sewer and add its volume to the irrigation ditches. The hospital is fortunate in its water supply, which is obtained in one of the nearby cañons. There is at present water enough for domestic use, and to run the power-plant during nearly all the year. This includes the laundry, the cold-storage and ice plant, the sewing machines, and the electric light plant.

The farm consists of 400 acres, besides 510 acres of mountain land bought for water rights. The land is not of the best quality, but will fulfill present requirements. Some alfalfa is grown and a dairy sustained of from forty to fifty cows, some of them being good-grade Holsteins. There is room for improvement in the dairy herd. Lately a full-blood registered Holstein bull has been added to the herd. A new poultry plant with incubators and brooder-house has been started.

There is considerable brush land on the farm. About forty acres of this was cleared last year, mostly by the labor of patients. The grounds of the hospital have never been improved and it is doubtful if art can much improve on what nature has already done. The location is in a grove of fine old oaks, which it would seem a sacrilege in anywise to impair.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

E. P. CLARK, <i>President</i>	Riverside.
JOHN MCGONIGLE.....	Ventura.
H. B. WILSON.....	Redlands.
J. W. A. OFF.....	Los Angeles.
G. P. ADAMS.....	Los Angeles.

A. P. WILLIAMSON, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

This hospital was also opened in 1893. It is located about six miles east of San Bernardino, and built on the same general plan as all the others, viz., an imposing structure of brick and stone, three stories high, with basement and attic. The ward portion was originally built and the front or administration part has never been constructed. This was authorized by the last Legislature and work of construction has now commenced. It will provide the offices, living rooms for assistant physician and other employes, besides a ward for about fifty patients on the third floor. The main building provides for nine wards. With

this administration portion completed, the building will still be incomplete, requiring another wing on the east end to balance the one on the west end and make the building symmetrical.

A cottage has been provided for the Superintendent and another one as a dormitory for female night-nurses.

While all of our State hospitals are full, this one is very much overcrowded. The rooms are not only crowded, but 216 patients are sleeping in places which were not intended for the purpose, and about 160 of these in places where patients ought not to be. There were sleeping on the floor 57, in corridors 77, in the basement 41, and in the attic 11. The completion of the administration building will provide a new ward and release some rooms now otherwise occupied, so that the additional accommodations will provide for about 125 of these. There were 100 on parole, most of whom were not in condition to go out, but were crowded out to make room for the new cases.

The hospital has about 340 acres of land, not including 40 acres of mountain land valuable only for water rights. About 35 acres are in good bearing orange trees, and about the same quantity in deciduous fruits and vines. About 28 acres are in alfalfa, and 40 acres more is the depository of the sewage and produces green feed for the dairy. The latter consists of about sixty-five Holstein cows, and ranking high in milk production.

The State has valuable water rights in the North Fork ditch and the Bear Valley Water Company's property, and all farm lands are irrigated. The tract of mountain land owned by the State provides a private water system which furnishes all the water needed for domestic purposes.

HOME FOR THE CARE AND TRAINING OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

ROBERT A. POPPE, <i>President</i>	Sonoma.
WILLIAM THOMAS.....	San Francisco.
REV. A. C. BANE.....	San Francisco.
REV. WILLIAM LYONS.....	Menlo Park.
C. E. HAVEN.....	Santa Rosa.

WILLIAM J. G. DAWSON, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

This institution was authorized by Act of the Legislature approved March 18, 1885. Said Act appropriated the sum of \$45,000 for the purchase of suitable lands and buildings. These were purchased at Santa Clara, and the institution opened September 10th of the same year.

Previous to this time there had been, it seems, a private home for the feeble-minded in Alameda, and the inmates of this home, twenty in number, were on this date removed to the new home and their care assumed by the State.

In the year 1889 the Legislature made provision for the purchase of the present site of 1660 acres, located at what is now Eldridge, Sonoma County, the accommodations at Santa Clara being inadequate. November 24, 1891, suitable buildings having been erected for the new home, the removal was made.

On July 1, 1891, there were in the institution 145 inmates, and from that time until the present the applications have been far in excess of the accommodations. There are now 546 inmates in the Home, ranging in age from three to ninety years.

The original plan contemplated a large and imposing structure which is still incomplete. The wings for the accommodation of inmates have all been completed according to the original plan, but the administration part, or front, is yet lacking.

There is a cottage, the "Manse," used for epileptics, and the old Hill residence, which was on the place when it was purchased, is still used for the accommodation of the Board of Managers and other visitors.

There are three cottages on the place—one for the Superintendent, one used by the Assistant Physician, and one for the Farm Overseer. There are also the necessary farm buildings. The power house has been enlarged, but the industrial building is one of limited capacity.

The site is an ideal one and capable of high development along the lines for which it has been set apart. There are 120 acres in deciduous fruits, 24 acres in vines and small fruits, and the Home has an abundance for its own use, not only in the green state, but for canning and drying purposes.

There is a dairy which supplies the Home with milk. There is also a poultry plant, but not sufficient to supply the needs of the Institution.

RECEPTION OF PATIENTS.

Upon arrival at the hospital the patient is first seen by the Superintendent or one of the physicians to note the condition in which he arrives, and to see if he is afflicted with any contagious disease. He is then receipted for by the Superintendent's secretary and delivered to the supervisor. He is then taken to the receiving ward and given a bath and supplied with clean State clothing, especially under-clothing, after which he is given food. At the first bath the condition of the patient is carefully noted, and any scars, abrasions or evidence of violence, also condition as to cleanliness and vermin are noted by the supervisor or matron. If received in the daytime he is placed in a ward, and if in the evening he is put to bed. If he is in good physical condition he may go out in the yard or to the front grounds. A large proportion of the patients go in front. In some of the hospitals he is put in bed, whatever his physical condition may be, and kept as a sick

person in bed from ten to twenty days. Within twenty-four hours after his arrival he is seen by one of the physicians and a thorough medical examination made. This examination is to discover physical as well as mental ailments. This examination is carefully noted and forms the basis of subsequent treatment. The patient receives physical treatment whenever needed. The patient is placed where he can have the utmost freedom consistent with his condition.

DAILY ROUTINE.

From April 1st to October 1st the rising whistle blows at 5:30 o'clock A. M., breakfast at 6:00 o'clock. After October 1st both rising and breakfast are a half hour later. After breakfast such patients as are able, are engaged in the ward or chamber work until that is done, at 8:30 to 9:00 o'clock. Then, weather permitting, all patients who are able are taken out on the grounds or in the yards for exercise. At 10:30 they are called in to prepare for dinner, which is served at 11:15 to 11:30. After dinner there is sweeping of wards until 1:30, when they go out again and remain until 3:30. At that time they return and prepare the beds for the night. Supper is served at 6:00 o'clock in the summer months, and at 5:30 in the winter. Those who wish may go to bed at once after supper; some sit up until 7:30, when all ward patients are expected to be in bed. Some patients are employed outside, and their routine may vary from this.

Some of the hospitals may vary their daily routine and also their mode of receiving patients from this, but not materially.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND, ETC.

DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND ASYLUM.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. J. RALSTON, <i>President</i>	Berkeley.
JOHN H. GRINDLEY.....	Oakland.
FRANK W. LEAVITT.....	Oakland.
W. W. GARTHWAITE.....	Oakland.
JOHN G. MATTOS, JR.....	Centerville.

WARRING WILKINSON, *Principal*.

This institution occupies a commanding situation in the foothills back of Berkeley, overlooking the Bay of San Francisco. The statute creating it was enacted in 1872. It is to-day one of the best and most economically built institutions of the State.

The central building of brick, two stories, is the administration and educational building. In this all the school work is done. There are five separate two-story buildings for dormitories for the students.

They are all of brick, well built, but plain and answer well their purpose. Each of these buildings has a capacity of about fifty pupils. The two on the north side of the grounds are used for the girls—one, Durham Hall, for the larger deaf and dumb, and the other, Willard Hall, for the smaller deaf and dumb, and the blind. The halls for boys are all located on the south side of the grounds. Bartlett Hall is the home of the larger deaf and dumb boys, Moss Hall for the smaller deaf and dumb boys, and Strauss Hall for the blind boys. Back of the main building is the refectory building, where the kitchen and dining-room are located, and also a gymnasium. Still farther back are two small buildings—one the laundry and the other the bakery. On the hill to the left is a one-story building used as the hospital, a very satisfactory building.

There were in the school at the close of the year, 132 deaf and dumb, and 75 blind pupils, residents of the State, and 17 deaf and 2 blind pupils being educated for other States, making a total of 226.

INDUSTRIAL HOME OF MECHANICAL TRADES FOR ADULT BLIND.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN P. IRISH, <i>President</i>	Oakland.
GEORGE E. RANDOLPH.....	Oakland.
H. M. SANBORN.....	Oakland.
SOLOMON KAHN.....	Oakland.
J. W. SCOTT.....	Oakland.

JOSEPH SANDERS, Superintendent.

The Home for the Adult Blind was opened in 1887. Its objects were, "First—to instruct the adult blind that may be admitted as inmates in some trade or trades, in order to enable them to contribute to their own support; and, second—to furnish a working home for the adult blind, who, after having learned a trade or trades, desire to remain at the Home as workmen."

The Board of Directors purchased a large dwelling-house and lot on Telegraph avenue and Thirty-sixth street in Oakland. The large frame dwelling-house has since answered for an administration building and dormitories for about 22 women, and this capacity is fully occupied. There is also in this building the general dining-room and kitchen, and all inmates get their meals here. The men are quartered in two other buildings, both of wood. One, two stories high, accommodates 36 with two in a room. The other is three stories high and accommodates 38 with two and four in a room. Both of these buildings are full.

Another two-story building has on the lower floor a large workroom for women and a smoking-room for men, not connected. On the upper floor are also workrooms. A separate building is used for the broom

factory. The women work mostly at bottoming cane-seated chairs and making toys and whisk brooms. The men make common brooms. Both make hammocks to a limited extent.

There are about 50 applications on file for admission. The accommodations are now crowded and no more can be received until more shops and dormitories are provided. At the close of the year there were 90 men and 22 women.

COUNTY JAILS.

ALAMEDA—OAKLAND.

This jail is a brick and concrete building located in the court-house yard and built nearly thirty years ago. It has connected with it a walled exercise yard. Some of the prisoners are allowed to exercise in this yard twice a day. Those charged with felony are kept in the cage. Separate confinement in cells is usually followed. There are four rooms of eleven cells, each opening from a central hall. Each cell has a water-closet and each cell-room a bath. Prisoners are classified according to law. The building has steam heat, electric lights, and gas.

ALPINE—MARKLEEVILLE.

This is an old jail in the rear of the court-house. It is insecure and a fire-trap. It is built of hewed logs, and has no light day or night but the tallow candle. It has one room and two cells, and has not had a prisoner for a year. This is its one redeeming feature.

AMADOR—JACKSON.

The jail is located in the basement of the court-house. This latter building is of stone, brick, and wood, and built in 1864. It is fairly secure, but not safe from fire. There are two rooms of six and seven cells respectively. Prisoners are not classified, but run together in a corridor. The windows are few and small. The cells are of masonry and some of them are without other than artificial light. There are no cots or hammocks, the prisoners sleeping on mattresses laid on the cement floor. There is a separate room for women and also one for boys, the latter in an adjoining building. The law requiring the separation of those serving sentence from those awaiting trial is not enforced, though it could be in this jail.

BUTTE—OROVILLE.

This county has a new jail located in the court-house yard. It is of modern construction and arrangement. There are two steel cages,

each with five cells and bathroom. There are also three strong rooms. It is well lighted and ventilated. The windows are large, giving plenty of sunlight in the cell-rooms. Electric lights are used at night. There are three bathtubs, five water-closets, city water and electric lights. Prisoners serving sentence are worked on the public highways.

CALAVERAS—SAN ANDREAS.

The jail is about forty years old and located back of the court-house. It is built of planks two inches by eight, laid flat on top of one another and spiked together. The one room has five cells. There was no classification, and dirt was in control. There is a separate building with two cells of similar construction in the rear of the yard.

COLUSA—COLUSA.

The jail is a separate building with sheriff's office in front, located in the court-house yard. It was built about twenty-five years ago of brick and wood. There are three cell-rooms on the lower floor—one of four cells and two of three cells each. On the floor is an open bar steel cage of six cells, a padded cell for insane, and one strong room. The ten cells below are steel boxes with a small opening in the door and some open bar work overhead. There are good bathing and toilet facilities. Prisoners are permitted to run in the corridors in daytime. The only labor is working in the court-house yard.

CONTRA COSTA—MARTINEZ.

This jail was completed a year ago. The building is of granite, two stories high. There are two cell-rooms—one on each floor. The lower cage has a central corridor with three cells on each side. It is made of perforated plate. The locking device is out of date, and the upper cage is an old one. The cells all open into jailer's corridor. There is a separate room for boys in the basement and also one for women. The jail is well supplied with bathrooms and toilet facilities, and has electric lights. Externally this is a fine jail building, but spoiled by a badly arranged interior. Bedding, clean and in good condition.

DEL NORTE—CRESCENT CITY.

This is a stone building two stories high in the court-house yard, and about twenty-five years old. Partitions inside and floors are of wood. The lower floor is one room and has a steel cage of two cells of lattice work. On the second floor are three rooms of plank with doors which will admit some light into two of them, but the third is a dungeon. There is only partial compliance with the law as to separation of those serving sentence from those awaiting trial.

EL DORADO—PLACERVILLE.

The jail is located in the basement of the court-house, built about fifty years ago. The cells are of stone, and partitions of wood. The ceiling is of wood with wood floor above that. The prisoners are not safe from fire. There are three rooms. One has three cells, one two, and one only one. There is also a room for insane. Classification as required by Penal Code is made. The prisoners are worked on the county roads. During the spring months the sheriff put in seventy-two days' work by prisoners on roads, which he considers worth at least \$1.20 per day above cost of keeping and guarding prisoners.

FRESNO—FRESNO.

The Fresno jail is built in the form of an L, with the office in the angle. The building is of brick, two stories high. It has three rooms of nine, nine, and eight cells respectively, and a large hall for vagrants and misdemeanants, two rooms for women and one for witnesses. Prisoners would be in danger in case of fire. It is provided with electric lights, city water, six bathtubs, and a water-closet in each room. The premises were fairly clean, except the bedding. Some work is done in the park, besides regular jail duties.

GLENN—WILLOWS.

The building is small, built of brick, lighted by skylight, and practically fireproof. There is one room containing six steel cells, and a separate room for women or children. The legal classification is not possible in this jail. There is no work save a little on the yard. The jail was not as clean as it should be.

HUMBOLDT—EUREKA.

The jail is located in the basement of the court-house. The walls of the building are of brick, and the jail room has steel lining inside of the walls. There is but one room for men, and this contains but four cells. There is a room for children and another for women. The male prisoners run together and there is no classification or separation.

INYO—INDEPENDENCE.

A room on the first floor of the court-house is used for the county jail. The building is of wood, but the jail room is steel-lined except the ceiling. In the one room are four steel tanks. It was built in 1887 and has no modern conveniences. It is unsafe from fire. It is dark in daytime and lighted by candle at night. It should be cleaner. There is no classification, and prisoners are locked in their cells at night only.

KERN—BAKERSFIELD.

The Kern county jail is built in the form of a tower and the cages are arranged on a circular plan. It is modeled after the Stockton jail. It is built of brick, iron and cement. There are three cell-rooms—one of five cells, one of fourteen cells, and one of eleven cells. In addition there is a room with two cells and six strong rooms. One of these cell-rooms is in the basement, and is in bad condition. The plumbing is very bad and the sewer sometimes backs up and floods this room. It also lacks light and ventilation. The jail is well supplied with bathtubs and water-closets, and has electric lights and steam heat. The classification required by law is enforced. Prisoners are, however, allowed together in the corridors in daytime. The management should be improved.

KINGS—HANFORD.

The jail is in the form of a box with a skylight and built of brick and stone. There are two cell-rooms—one with five cells, one with three cells—and two strong rooms. It is fairly secure and safe from fire, lighted by electricity, has hot-water heat, good toilet and bath facilities, city water and sewerage. Prisoners are kept within the cage, but not confined in their cells, nor are they classified as required by the Penal Code. The premises throughout are in clean condition.

LAKE—LAKEPORT.

The jail is a rear addition to the court-house, constructed of brick and lined with plate. There is but one room and two cells; classification is therefore impossible. There is no place provided for women, children, or insane. The jail is old and inadequate. It has no modern conveniences. Was in a fairly clean condition.

LASSEN—SUSANVILLE.

This jail is in the rear of the court-house. It is a wooden building with stone veneer. There is one room with two cells and another with none. It is dark and poorly ventilated, with electric lights, heated by stove, and for bathing facilities has a washtub. The cells are unfit for occupancy. There is no fit place for women or children, or in fact for anybody.

LOS ANGELES—LOS ANGELES.

The Los Angeles county jail is opposite the court-house. The cell-house is one large room, somewhat on the plan of a modern State prison. In this room are two cages, with a passageway about eight feet wide between them. These cages have central corridors and are three stories high. One has fifteen cells, and the other eleven and bath, on each floor.

The passageway between the cells requires artificial light, and the cells looking on this passageway are dark. On the top floor of the main building are cells for "trusties" who work about the building, a large dining-room and the general kitchen. There are sleeping-rooms, and also a dining-room for the turnkeys. Also on the top floor, in a separate room, are five cells for women in charge of a matron. The first floor of the main building is used for sheriff's and jailers' offices. The old jail is fitted up and used as a detention home for children. The jail throughout was in clean condition and showed good management.

MADERA—MADERA.

The jail is a separate building of stone. The first part is two-story, with a small tower for the stairway, but the main cell-room is but one-story. There are one cage of three cells, and two cells built up in stone, all in one room. There are also three rooms each with one cell for women, boys, and insane. The legal classification is impossible. The sanitary condition is good; plenty of light and air. The building is new and in good condition.

MARIN—SAN RAFAEL.

The jail is located in the basement of the court-house, and old. It is beyond repair and a new one is needed. The building is of stone, brick, and wood, and is not fireproof. The sanitary condition is not good. It has steam heat, gas and water. The prisoners are classified as required. They are kept locked in cages, but not in cells.

MARIPOSA—MARIPOSA.

Building is of granite, one and a half stories high, built in 1856. On the lower floor are four cells of masonry, with no light. The doors are solid steel. The upper floor, up in the roof, is one room, no cells. The ventilation and light are very insufficient. The lower floor is unsanitary and unfit for use. The upper floor is not secure. There are no bathing or toilet facilities.

MENDOCINO—UKIAH.

The jail is located on the court-house yard. The building is practically fireproof. There is one high room with a skylight. The windows on the sides are high and small. There are ten cells, but the legal classification is impossible. It has good light and ventilation, electric lights and city water. The sanitary condition was fairly good.

MERCED—MERCED.

This jail is a two-story main building, with a two-story cell-house extended to the rear, and built of brick and stone in 1902. It is on a

separate lot, but convenient to the court-house. The lower floor of the main building provides the sheriff's offices. The upper floor has rooms for women and children. In the cell-house proper are three rooms for men—one with eight cells, one with seven cells, and one with three cells—and a dungeon. It is well ventilated, but has not sufficient light in daytime, especially on the lower floor. It has water-closets and bathing facilities in each department, and electric lights. Its condition was good.

MODOC—ALTURAS.

The jail is a separate brick building near the court-house. The floor and roof are of wood. The front is the sheriff's office; the rear is one large room, with a small cage of two cells. There is no classification—not even a place for women and children. There are no toilet or bathing facilities.

MONO—BRIDGEPORT.

The jail is built in connection with the sheriff's residence. Both are of stone. There are four cells of masonry, and a cage of two tanks. The cells have grated doors, but are dark. There is no water-closet, and a washtub answers for a bath. There is no classification and the conditions were not good. The jail has had no prisoners for several months. There is a branch jail at Bodie, built of wood and surrounded by other wood buildings. Prisoners are not secure nor safe from fire. This branch has four cells in one room.

MONTEREY—SALINAS.

This county is building a new jail, modern in every respect, and when completed will be the best small jail in the State. It is two stories, fireproof, with plenty of light and air. It will permit of good classification and also of the separate confinement of prisoners. This building is conveniently located on the court-house square. The sheriff's offices are in the front of the building.

NAPA—NAPA.

This jail, built in 1878, is an addition to the court-house, and is entered through it. The cages are two-story, with an iron stairway and balcony for the second floor. The cage plan for the two floors is the same, a center corridor with three cells on each side opening into it and lighted by skylight above. Back to back with these are two more rows of these cells, each opening toward the walls and into the jailer's corridor. These cells are small steel tanks, with but a small air and light opening in the door. It would be inhuman to confine a man in one of these for any period of time and hence there is no confinement in

cells, but prisoners run together over the whole jail. The meals are prepared by the prisoners on a cook stove in the cage corridor on first floor. They eat on a table in the jailer's corridor. No boys or women are kept in the jail.

NEVADA—NEVADA CITY.

The jail is built in the rear of the court-house, of brick and wood. It is in two floors, both opening into the sheriff's office, a room in the court-house proper. The lower floor has steel tanks and cells against the outer walls, and small protected openings furnish light and air for the cells, but not much of either. The place is very dark and requires artificial light in daytime. The upper floor is all of wood. The cells are plank rooms, but the lumber has shrunk, leaving large cracks. This floor is used for women and children. The jail was built in 1865 and now shows its age.

ORANGE—SANTA ANA.

This is a jail and sheriff's residence combined; located in the court-house yard. It is a good brick and stone building, fairly well arranged. The first floor contains the sheriff's rooms and a cell-room with a cage of six cells. The second floor has a room for boys and for women and a padded cell for insane. The last occupant of this cell had torn the padding all to pieces. In the basement is a kitchen, dining-room, solitary, and a cage without cells for misdemeanants serving sentence. The cage will hold from twelve to twenty, but has no separation. There are ten water-closets, three bathtubs, and a swimming tank. The sanitary condition and management were both good.

PLACER—AUBURN.

This jail is in the basement of a nearly new court-house. The one large room is divided into two parts by a partition extending only part way up to the ceiling. Communication is therefore possible between persons in these two divisions. One part has no cells, bunkers being placed around the outside of the room. This room has a boiling caldron for washing clothes. The other room has a cage of six cells, with a central corridor. When the jail has any women prisoners they are put into a cell of this same cage, the other cells being occupied by men. There is in reality no privacy. There is no matron. The women can easily communicate with men prisoners and are more or less in view. The jail can scarcely be said to have any classification whatever. It is poorly lighted, but is in a fair sanitary condition.

PLUMAS—QUINCY.

The building is a one-story brick, and also contains the sheriff's office. It is located in the court-house square, in the rear of that

building. The interior is wood, including the ceiling and floor. It is about twenty-five years old and out of repair. There is but one room with six cells, and no classification; water-closet in each cell, and for bath facilities, a washtub. The jail is as clean as its construction will admit and is well managed.

RIVERSIDE—RIVERSIDE.

This building is located near the court-house, and is fireproof. It has but one room, and does not classify prisoners as the law requires. The main cell-room with only a one-story cage is high enough for two. In this cage are seven cells. The steel work is up to date. On the second floor are three cells for boys and three for women. It has three bathtubs and a shower bath. It is poorly lighted in daytime and has electric lights at night. The condition and management are good. This would be a good jail if it were not too dark, did not lack classification, and were not inadequate.

SACRAMENTO—SACRAMENTO.

It is with a feeling of shame that we describe the jail of our capital city. It is in the basement of the court-house, dark and dingy and greatly overcrowded. The cells are in three rooms—two for men and one for women. The cells for men are steel boxes with grating over the top, and a few feet of space between the top and ceilings. They are very dark, and in size about six feet six inches square, yet these cells, most of them, had, at the time of our visit, four men in each. The prisoners serving sentence are confined in their cells all the time except an hour in the morning and an hour in the afternoon, when they are taken to a very unwholesome cellar dining-room for their two daily meals. Those awaiting trial are fed in their cells. The women's department is separated from the men by a low partition reaching only part way to the ceiling. There is no matron and the women are handled by the male jailer. An insane man was confined in a cell in the women's department. The five women prisoners were not locked in cells. The place, considering its overcrowded condition, is fairly well cared for. The jailer seems to be doing as well as he can under the conditions, but these are the worst of any jail in the State. It is both a moral and a physical menace to the city.

SAN BENITO—HOLLISTER.

The jail in this county is another brick box with a skylight, built about thirty years ago. There is one room with three cells, all tanks, and also a barred room. Separation according to law is impossible. There is city water, gas, bathtub, and a water-closet in all. The cells

and bedding were not clean. The prisoners are in the court-house yard and on the streets.

SAN BERNARDINO—SAN BERNARDINO.

The jail is a separate building of brick and stone. Plans have been approved by this Board and contracts let for a new building in front, to form a part of the old one. With this complete, the county will have a substantial fireproof jail, well lighted, and ventilated and furnishing good classification. Connected with the jail is a stone yard, and prisoners serving sentence are compelled to work there.

SAN DIEGO—SAN DIEGO.

This jail is a substantial brick building located in the rear of the court-house. It has commodious sheriff's offices in front and a kitchen in the basement. There are, besides offices on the first floor, a sleeping-room for the jailer, three rooms for juveniles and women, and a padded room for insane. There is also on the first floor a cell-room with six cells, one being used for bath. The second floor contains two more cages in different rooms similar to the one below. In another room, now leased to the city, is a fourth cage of four cells, one being used for bath. This is one of the best jails in the State. It furnishes the required classification and separation, and prisoners can be kept in their separate cells. There is good light from large windows, and the jail is nearly fireproof and apparently secure. There are fourteen water-closets and five baths.

SAN FRANCISCO—SAN FRANCISCO.

This county has three separate jails—one as a place of detention for men, one for male convicts, and one for women. There is also a destitution home for juveniles and a detention hospital for insane.

Jail No. 1.—This jail is located on Broadway, and was built over fifty years ago. It is a brick and stone building, two stories high and built up in the business block. The cells are of brick with solid door, except a small opening in the door for passing food, and another in the rear wall for ventilation. The main part has a long court, with cells opening off the court. There is a balcony around this court for the second tier of cells. On the west side of this main building is an annex, with court running the length of the buildings. There are two rows of eleven cells, each opening into this court. There are about 80 cells and 431 prisoners. Prisoners, except "trusties" who work, are kept in their cells, which are so dark as to need lamps in the daytime. They are allowed out of cells for exercise three hours weekly. It is principally a place of detention, but eighteen convicts are kept here to perform the labor required in caring for the jail.

Jail No. 2.—This jail is located in the southwest limits of the city, and is the men's workhouse. Convicts are sent here to serve sentences for misdemeanors. This building is of brick and stone and fairly safe from fire. The center is hexagonal, and wings extend out in three directions. It is one story high. In two of these wings are cell-rooms—one of 120 cells and one of 80 cells. The jail is about thirty years old and out of repair. There is a water-closet in each cell, and a common plunge bath tank. A fair laundry is on the premises, the work being done by Chinese. The prisoners do most of the house and yard work, and a road gang is sent out. The premises are inclosed by a high board fence.

Jail No. 3.—This jail, for women, adjoins No. 2, but is in another yard. The building was originally built for a boys' prison, but is used for women of all classes. It is a fairly good brick and stone building, but very badly arranged for a prison and does not furnish the separation required. There are two large rooms, with wooden boxes or "stalls" opening off the sides for cells, and the partitions only run part way up. The inmates are required to do the work of the house.

SAN JOAQUIN—STOCKTON.

This building is of brick and stone, and cells are arranged on three floors in the form of a semi-circle. The cells are of solid masonry on the outside of the building. This building, when built, was believed to be a step in advance in jail construction. It is so arranged that a prisoner can be taken in or out of any cell and not be seen by any other prisoner. This, its only advantage, is mostly lost, however, by having more prisoners than cells, who are, moreover, occasionally allowed together. It is also too dark and gloomy. The supposed advantage has not compensated for the extra expense. Credit should be given the county for making the experiment. With the exception above noted, the sanitary condition is fairly good.

SAN LUIS OBISPO—SAN LUIS OBISPO.

The jail is in the basement of the court-house, built about thirty-three years ago. Its condition, therefore, is generally bad and unsanitary. There is one large room with a steel cage of six cells. There are also six stone tanks. The sheriff makes the best classification he can with the facilities at hand.

SAN MATEO—SAN MATEO.

The jail is a separate building. The front part is two stories high and the cell-house, extending to the rear, is one story. The walls are of brick, but the interior is of wood. There is an office, and sleeping apartments for the jailer. The cage in the main cell-room has eight

cells, on the central-corridor plan. The fourteen prisoners were all together playing cards on the table. Prisoners are given two meals a day; the first at 7:30 A. M., and the second at 12:30 P. M. The prisoner then goes nineteen hours before his next meal. The upper floor has six cell-rooms of wood, which are not secure and in danger of fire. There is also on this floor a room for "trusties."

SANTA BARBARA—SANTA BARBARA.

The jail is a detached building in the court-house yard newly built of stone. There is one room with six cells, two with three cells each, and a strong room. The convicts are not kept separate from those awaiting trial, as required by the Penal Code. There are all modern improvements, and the premises were clean and in good condition.

SANTA CLARA—SAN JOSÉ.

The jail is a separate building. The form is that of two brick boxes with a skylight in each. One has fifteen cells and the other four cells. There are in the two-story front portion eight large and seven small rooms. While this jail is old, built in 1867, the building is good, and with windows and a modern steel cage it could be made a good jail. The prisoners are properly classified, but not kept in their separate cells. The county is erecting a new building, which will contain the court-rooms, the juvenile and women's jail, the insane and emergency hospital, and the offices of the district attorney, coroner, and county physician. It will be a model building in both its plan and purposes.

SANTA CRUZ—SANTA CRUZ.

The building is centrally located near the court-house, and is built of brick. There are two cell-rooms, each with six cells, and six separate rooms. The Penal Code as to classification is observed. It has the modern sanitary improvements, including three bathtubs. The jail was clean, and showed good management.

SHASTA—REDDING.

This jail is a two-story brick building in the rear of the court-house. The lower floor has a cage of four cells. Two cells used for women or boys open off from the vestibule. There are two rooms for insane. Over the lower floor cage is a room for convicts serving sentence. The jail is provided with modern sanitary appliances and electric lights. The building is new and in fair condition.

SIERRA—DOWNIEVILLE.

This is another basement jail in a court-house built of wood. In one room are two steel cells with two bunks each. Felony cases await-

ing trial are kept here. There is, in another part, a number of cells made of wood. The outside walls are 8 by 8 inch timbers laid on one another. In the rear of the jail are living rooms, but not now used. It is about fifty years old. A washtub passed around answers for a bathtub.

SISKIYOU—YREKA.

This jail is in a separate stone building in the rear of the court-house. The upper floor is connected with the court-house by a bridge. In the front of the lower floor is the sheriff's office, and back of that a cell-room. This room is two stories in height and the cage only one story, the space above being used by prisoners for a dining-room, reached by a ladder. This is a fairly good cage of four cells, except that it is dark. The cage is made of perforated plate and has a center corridor, and there is a jailer's corridor running around it. The floor above the office has one cage of two cells, and four separate rooms. Classification is not made as the law requires.

SOLANO—FAIRFIELD.

This is a separate building in the court-house yard. The main part is two stories high, with two additions, and the main part and one addition is of brick. The other addition is of wood. The main building has, on the lower floor, a cell-room with a cage of seven cells, three of which have some light, and the others are quite dark. In this cage are kept those awaiting trial. On the second floor are the women's room, sleeping-rooms for the jailer and the cook, and the kitchen. In the brick addition are two padded rooms for insane. The addition of wood in the rear is one large room about 25 by 40 feet, with twenty-two bunks around the outside. There were nineteen prisoners in this room, all serving sentences. This room was in general disorder, and the jailer probably would have much difficulty in keeping it in order. The cooking is done in the building, by two prisoners assigned for the purpose. The sanitary conditions are not good.

SONOMA—SANTA ROSA.

This is a separate building of brick and stone—another box with a skylight. There is one room, with cells facing the corridor under the skylight. In this corridor was a table, around which all the prisoners were gathered, with a daily paper, discussing the latest murder trial from a criminal's standpoint. The sanitary conditions were not good, and there was no classification of prisoners.

STANISLAUS—MODESTO.

This is another jail in the basement of a court-house. This building is of brick, about forty years old. There is one cell-room of six cells.

There is no classification whatever, and when a woman is a prisoner she is locked in one of these cells and male prisoners are allowed the liberty of the corridor in front of her cell. The only water-closet is in front of the men's cell. The men are locked in their cells when it is desirable to let female prisoners into the corridor. The conditions were about as bad as they could be. This situation, however, is not the fault of the sheriff.

SUTTER—YUBA CITY.

This jail is connected with the court-house, and consists of one room with four cells and four windows. Two small holes in the roof furnish the light and air. There is a room that can be used for boys, women, or insane. The jail was built in 1872, and has long since outlived its usefulness.

TEHAMA—RED BLUFF.

The building is of brick, and has one room with six cells. There is also a strong room. There is no classification. The jail is not only old, unsanitary, and out of date, but it is not adequate to the needs of the county. It was as well cared for as its condition would allow.

TRINITY—WEAVERVILLE.

This jail is a back room of the court-house, which is built of brick and stone and located on a business street. It is not secure, and is in danger of fire. There is but one room with two cells. There are no conveniences.

TULARE—VISALIA.

The Tulare jail stands on a prominent street corner near the railroad station. It is a good two-story brick building. There are three cell rooms—one with four cells, one with eight cells, and one with ten cells. There are also three strong rooms. It has, therefore, good facilities for classification, and is also in good sanitary condition. While it has thirteen water-closets, there is but one bathtub.

TUOLUMNE—SONORA.

The two-story building (brick), with sheriff's residence and jail combined, is very old and shows it. There are but two cell-rooms. One has a cage of four cells, including bathroom, and the other a cage of five cells. It has electric lights, bath, and toilet facilities. There is no classification. It has a good yard inclosed by a ten-foot wide wall, and is used for exercise of prisoners. No labor is required. A special cook prepares the meals.

VENTURA—VENTURA.

A brick building in the court-house yard houses the prisoners of Ventura County, and a good stone yard with full working hours

furnishes plenty of exercise. There is only one cage of five cells, and four strong rooms. There were twenty prisoners to provide for in these quarters—a house full without classification. The plumbing was not good, and there should be new water-closets. The jail seems to be well managed.

YOLO—WOODLAND.

This is another jail in a court-house basement, and like all such is bad. There are two cell-rooms of eight cells each, and two padded wells for insane. The cells are dark and unsanitary. Floors are of wood with steel lining. Some of the floors have rotted away and the cages have settled so that cell doors do not open and shut. There is no classification. The bedding and cells were dirty.

YUBA—MARYSVILLE.

Yuba County has two jails—an old one that should be condemned, but is still used, and a newer one. Both are in the court-house yard, and connected. The old one is badly constructed, in bad repair and filthy. Cell doors do not lock, on account of rust. The women's department is in the old building, and is bad to the last degree. The newer part is badly constructed and dark. There are sixteen cells, but prisoners are not locked in unless supposedly dangerous. It is neither secure nor safe from fire.

COUNTY HOSPITALS.

ALAMEDA—SAN LORENZO.

Inmates—Men, 222; women, 73. W. A. CLARK, M. D., Superintendent.

The buildings of this hospital are one large central building, used for administration and for sick and surgical cases, and several smaller cottages, used mostly for the custodial cases. There is, therefore, a separation of the sick from the regular almshouse cases. All the buildings are of wood, and the main building is in good condition. The others are in fair condition, but much overcrowded, and some of them old. There seems to be a good system and the cases are well classified. There is a well-equipped operating-room and a well-stocked drug-room. Besides the Superintendent, a druggist, two internes, matron, and eleven nurses are employed.

The farm contains 126 acres, of which 50 is tillable, the remainder pasture. Seventeen cows, over 100 hogs, and more than 1,000 chickens were on the place. The poultry plant contains incubators and brooder-houses and is cared for by an inmate. The hospital and farm both show careful management and are a credit to the county.

ALPINE.

Alpine County has no county hospital or almshouse. The county owns a small cottage, which poor families are sometimes permitted to occupy. The county has paid for keeping paupers in the past. At the time of our visit there was no person being kept by, or receiving aid from, the county as a poor person.

AMADOR—JACKSON.

Inmates—Men, 52; women, 5. A. C. BARRETT, Superintendent.

This hospital consists of a good-sized two-story brick building, in good condition. There is a separate cottage for the Superintendent. The provision for the sick is not good, and no nurse is employed. There are only a matron and woman cook employed, and there were, at the time of visiting, 57 inmates. The help is insufficient. The separation of sexes is not perfect. There are only eight acres of land, and no garden and no orchard. Two cows and a small number of swine and poultry are kept.

BUTTE—THERMALITO.

Inmates—Men, 61; women, 3. CHAS. H. STROEVER, Superintendent.

Location is about three miles northwest of Oroville, on an eminence overlooking the surrounding country. It is surrounded with orange and other fruit trees. The main building is large, of two stories, and built of wood. It needs new floors and new plastering. The ward system is in the main used. There are some detached buildings used by the old men who are able to wait upon themselves. It is well supplied with bathrooms and water-closets. The county owns the water supply, which is good and ample.

The farm consists of 120 acres, about 44 of which are in fruit. Cows, horses, and swine are kept. About \$1,200 was received from the sale of oranges grown on the place last year. Besides the Superintendent and Matron, there are five others employed in the buildings, and one on the farm.

CALAVERAS—SAN ANDREAS.

Inmates—Men, 68. W. T. HARPER, Superintendent.

This hospital consists of a large, square wooden building of about twenty-five rooms, and a separate home for the Superintendent. This furnishes good classification of inmates, separation of sexes, and provision for the sick. The Superintendent's wife is matron, and a nurse is employed. The buildings are lighted by electricity, and water is obtained from a private well.

The farm consists of about 35 acres, of which 15 acres are tillable,

the balance pasture. Six cows, 2 horses, 8 swine, and 200 head of poultry were on the place. There is no garden, but 1½ acres of orchard.

COLUSA—COLUSA.

Inmates—Men, 31. GEORGE W. KEARTH, Superintendent.

The hospital is in the town and not far from the Sacramento River, which at the time of our visit was trying to carry too much water. As a result the basements of the buildings were flooded. The engine was under water, which had to be pumped out by hand before the engine could be run, and it came in from other sources about as fast as it was pumped out at the top. It is a good thing that the hospital buildings are one story and high basement.

The residence and administration building stands in front of the others. Then at the rear of this and connected with it and each other by covered porches are four separate buildings. One is the dining-room and kitchen for the inmates; the others, wards for patients. All are lighted by acetylene gas. Water supply from well. A matron for the woman's department, and a male nurse to care for the men are employed. The Superintendent's family should be provided with a private water-closet and bath. The walls need kalsomine or paint and the floors paint. Better drainage is needed.

There are 39 acres in the farm, all tillable. Nine acres are used for gardens and four are in orchard. Cows, horses, swine, and poultry are kept.

CONTRA COSTA—MARTINEZ.

Inmates—Men, 57; women, 3. M. M. TAGGART, Superintendent.

The buildings are small, one-story, connected by open walls. There are plenty of rooms for classification, but no day rooms. It is also provided with a good operating-room and instruments. A nurse and assistant are employed. It is lighted by electricity, has a good private water supply and fine bath-rooms. Plumbing and sewerage good.

The site, a pleasing one, consists of 4 acres, all tillable. About 50 acres are rented for pasture. There are garden, orchard, and vineyard. Eleven cows are kept and also a herd of swine.

DEL NORTE—CRESCENT CITY.

Inmates—Men, 14; women, 3. H. F. WEBSTER, Superintendent.

The main building of this hospital is one story in height and in the form of the letter "L." There are a few detached buildings. The part occupied by the Superintendent's family and the female patients is nearly new, but the other portion is not so good. There is one ward for male patients only, and some old buildings outside where a few old

miners camp. There is no provision for sick. The Superintendent receives \$100 a month and furnishes all the help to run the place. There were 17 paupers to care for and a farm of 110 acres to manage. It is not surprising, then, that the only employé was a cook at \$20 per month. The inmates are mostly old miners, who prefer cabin life. They are required to care for their own quarters. Hence the condition is not very good. One woman lives outside in a cabin. She is cranky in disposition and prefers to live so. So do the other inmates. The farm produces all the milk, butter, eggs, and vegetables consumed on the place.

EL DORADO—PLACERVILLE.

Inmates—Men, 63. N. W. MOUNTAIN, M. D., Superintendent and County Physician. THOS. F. SMITH, Steward.

The hospital is pleasantly located on a hill near the town. There is one large central building and one detached building, and a separate cottage for the steward. In this county the County Physician is the Superintendent, and the resident overseer is called steward. The buildings are of wood, old and out of repair, except the steward's cottage, which is nearly new. There is not enough water pressure for fire protection, and two broad and easy stairways have been built outside for escape in case of fire. No women are kept here. There is provision for the sick, but the institution is more of an almshouse than a hospital. There is not sufficient help for 63 patients, only a cook being employed besides the steward and wife. There should be nurses.

There are but $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, all being well utilized. There are fruit trees, vines, berries, and gardens on the place; also chickens and several stands of bees.

FRESNO—FRESNO.

A. J. PEDLER, M. D., Superintendent and County Physician. WM. H. RUSSELL, Steward.

Fire some time since destroyed the county hospital at Fresno. The patients were moved on to the fair grounds and were quartered in such buildings as were used for exhibits. New and commodious buildings on the Mission style of architecture were nearing completion. The fair grounds buildings could be but a temporary makeshift. Tolerable provision was made for the sick, but the place lacked classification.

The farm consists of 180 acres. Eighteen cows and about 300 chickens were kept, besides a herd of swine. Three acres were in gardens.

GLENN—WILLOWS.

Inmates—Men, 19; women, 2. A. J. GUPTON, Superintendent.

The hospital is located about one mile from town and consists of one large two-story frame building. The plastering is badly cracked and

some has fallen. The walls also need kalsomining. There are ten rooms for inmates, affording good classification; but the female department is not sufficiently separated from the male. The building is electric lighted and has six fireplaces, besides stoves. Outside stairways are provided in the rear for fire-escapes, but are too steep. They could easily be set out further at the bottom.

The farm consists of but 20 acres. Three cows and about 200 chickens are kept. About half an acre is in garden.

HUMBOLDT—EUREKA.

Inmates—Men, 56; women, 7. D. H. MCFARLAN, Superintendent.

The hospital is located about two miles southeast of the court-house. The building is an imposing structure, two stories high, with wings one story, extending to rear, all built of wood. There are four large wards, two single rooms, two day rooms, and dining-room; and also seven rooms for women, some large enough for three or four patients. These are on the same floor and not separated from the Superintendent's rooms, which is objectionable. The buildings and premises are in good condition. The furniture is good, but there is not enough of it. The light used is gas. The water supply is from wells, but good and ample; bathrooms and water-closets are provided.

The farm consists of 20 acres; 10 tillable, 4 pasture. The soil is good and 12 acres are used for gardens, which are well cultivated and productive. Three cows are kept and about 150 chickens.

INYO—INDEPENDENCE.

Inmates—Men, 11; women, 1. E. H. BRINTNALL, Superintendent.

The hospital is located about two miles north of the county seat. The site of 10 acres, including the buildings, is leased. The buildings consist of two board shanties—one of three rooms for sleeping-rooms, and the other of two rooms for kitchen and dining-room. The Superintendent sleeps in the dining-room. The woman occupies one of the three rooms, and is separated from the men's sleeping-room by a board partition with cracks over a half-inch wide between the boards. No hospital work is done. The Superintendent is the only person employed. The place was clean. Lighted by tallow candles. There was a garden, of three fourths of an acre, which the patients largely cultivated. Water is furnished by a mountain stream.

KERN—BAKERSFIELD.

Inmates—Men, 62; women, 1. FRANZ BUCKREUS, Superintendent.

The hospital is located in the western suburbs of the city, and consists of a large central building with two wings built of wood. The buildings are nearly new and in good condition. There are two gen-

eral wards and several small rooms. It is lighted by electricity, has a private water supply, and also an irrigating ditch, and four bath-rooms and water-closets. More than one half of the patients are hospital cases, and three nurses are employed. Premises were clean and in good condition.

The site consists of 6 acres of land, all tillable. Two acres are in orchard and one and one half in garden. Two cows and 100 chickens are kept.

KINGS—HANFORD.

Inmates—Men, 7. WM. B. WASHBURN, Superintendent.

The hospital is located one mile east of Hanford. There is a small central building of wood, with a detached consumptive ward. There are in all eleven rooms for inmates, so that there is good classification and separation of sexes. There is also a good barn. The light used is acetylene gas, and the water is provided from a well. There are three water-closets and three bath-rooms.

Through mistaken economy only 10 acres of land, and that poor and alkaline, have been provided for the hospital. No garden is possible. Two cows are kept and about 200 chickens.

LAKE—LAKEPORT.

Inmates—Men, 4. H. C. WILKINSON, Superintendent.

The county owns no hospital. The Superintendent contracts with the county to board and care for the indigent poor for 75 cents per day per capita. He owns his own home and leases an adjoining residence for them, furnishing the meals from his own house. The rented house is a two-story dwelling and furnishes all necessary room. This building is in fair condition.

LASSEN—SUSANVILLE.

Inmates—Men, 6. J. E. BASS, Superintendent.

Located in a valley at the edge of the town. It is an old dwelling-house, with a wing built on to accommodate inmates. For these there are four rooms with no modern improvements. The old residence is in poor condition, but the newer part occupied by patients is better. Buildings are clean and well cared for.

The farm consists of 160 acres, of which about 3 are tillable, 4 pasture, and the balance waste. There are a few fruit trees and about 2 acres of garden, which is well cared for and productive. A large quantity of berries and vegetables is grown. The place should have at least 30 acres of good tillable land.

LOS ANGELES—DOWNEY.

Inmates—Men, 165; women, 18; children, 1. G. S. CLARK, Superintendent.

This is an almshouse only, the county maintaining a separate hospital. The building is of wood and arranged around a square, except the women's department, which is located across the street some distance away. The condition of the buildings is fair, but the furniture is poor. The buildings are not heated; tallow candles are used for light. There are eight bathhouses detached, and bathing is required once a week. A lighting and heating plant and laundry are badly needed. The inmates now do their own washing of clothing and bedding.

The farm is a good one of 300 acres. There are 30 acres of orange trees in fine condition. Twenty acres are in garden. The stock consists of 75 cows, 10 horses and mules, about 200 hogs, and 500 chickens.

LOS ANGELES—LOS ANGELES.

Inmates—Men, 127; women, 38. D. C. BARBER, M. D., Superintendent.

The hospital is maintained solely for the sick, and is located in the city of Los Angeles. The buildings now in use are old and crowded. The city has, however, perfected plans for a new, large, and up-to-date hospital. Three of the new buildings are now nearly completed. They provide four large wards with sun on three sides and the various toilet facilities and other accessories. These are in two of the new buildings. The third building is for contagious diseases, and contains about fifty rooms. There are also under construction a new power plant and laundry. There is also a new dormitory for nurses. These new buildings are all of brick, while the old, which must be used for some time to come, are of wood. The kitchen, though very bad, must remain in one of the old buildings. The Superintendent has a separate cottage on the grounds. Besides the Superintendent and his assistant there are four internes and twenty-five nurses to care for patients.

MADERA—MADERA.

Inmates—Men, 41; women, 1. W. C. REED, M. D., Superintendent and County Physician.

This building is of wood, about 120 feet long, with a porch across the entire front, lengthwise. A center runs back. It is one story and high basement in height. The ward plan is used, there being five. The buildings are nearly new, in good condition, and adequate for the needs of the county. There is, however, one serious defect in construction. The Superintendent or steward in charge has to keep the female patients with his family and has no private rooms. This is unjust to the steward's family and not best for female patients.

Lamps are used for lighting, water is obtained from a well, and toilet facilities are sufficient. The place is clean and in good condition.

There are 40 acres of poor, sandy land. A good garden is almost impossible.

MARIN—SAN RAFAEL.

Inmates—Men, 27; women, 2. W. T. JONES, Superintendent.

This hospital is located six miles northwest of San Rafael. The building is of wood, and is in the form of a letter "L." It is rather old and not in first-class condition. The classification is not very good, and there is not proper separation of the sexes.

There are 100 acres in the farm, of which 50 acres are tillable. Eight acres are in orchard and there are 3 in garden. A dairy of nine cows, a herd of swine, and a flock of chickens are kept. The place shows good management.

MARIPOSA—MARIPOSA.

Inmates—Men, 26; women, 1. GEORGE D. STEWART, Superintendent.

This building, originally built for a sanatorium, is located in the town. There is a large two-story building, with a smaller one in rear connected by a passageway. Both buildings are of wood and in good condition. There are twenty-six rooms for inmates, and classification is fairly good and sexes separated. The water supply and toilet facilities are good, but the sewerage is bad and the vault should be moved farther away.

There are but 10 acres of land, and this is poor. There is neither garden nor orchard. The Superintendent is paid a gross sum per month and required to furnish everything. While we do not like this plan, yet the inmates seemed well fed and cared for.

MENDOCINO—UKIAH.

Inmates—Men, 45. G. W. STOUT, M. D., Superintendent and County Physician.

This is another hospital where the County Physician is Superintendent and a steward is in charge. The buildings are of wood and about thirty years old, and consequently not in good condition. The Superintendent has recently changed stewards and hopes to secure better management. Some new furniture and bedding are badly needed.

The farm consists of 200 acres, of which 35 are tillable. There are about 4 acres of garden and 1 of orchard. A small amount of stock is kept.

MERCED—MERCED.

Inmates—Men, 31; women, 3. S. C. CORNELL, Superintendent.

A new building in the Mission style of architecture, and located about one mile south of the city, was recently completed. The mate-

rials are concrete and terra cotta. The central portion is two-story and the remainder one-story. It contains four wards and numerous single rooms. The sick are well provided for. It is connected with the city water and sewer systems, and lighted by electricity. This is a good building and reflects great credit upon the county.

It is furnished with only 6 acres of land, and that poor. But little if anything can be done in the way of agriculture. It is a great mistake not to provide sufficient good land in the county hospital site.

MODOC—ALTURAS.

Inmates—Men, 4; women, 1. DR. A. GIBSON, Superintendent and County Physician. MRS. H. F. RUSSELL, Steward in charge.

The buildings consist of an old dwelling-house, with a one-story addition containing one ward for patients. Two other rooms are used for patients. The residence part is old and there is not much classification. There are no modern improvements, except electric lights. The steward contracts with the county to furnish the food, wood and lights, and care for the inmates at 50 cents per day per inmate. The county furnishes clothing, medicines, and a physician. The above compensation is inadequate and good care can not be given for that sum. Under such a contract the county neglects to keep the premises in order. No garden could be grown this year, because the windmill had blown down and therefore no water could be had for irrigation. The cost of vegetables not coming out of the county, it neglected to fulfill its obligation to the contractor to keep the place in repair.

MONO—BODIE.

Inmates—Men, 3. MRS. KATE RAGAN, Superintendent.

The building is a good two-story brick structure, with sufficient rooms for the present small needs of the county. The building is in good condition, the County Supervisor living at Bodie giving it his personal attention. An excellent spring supplies water, which is piped into the house. The premises are clean and the inmates seem to be well fed and have good care. The county furnishes the buildings and keeps them in order, and clothes the patients. The Superintendent furnishes the rest and receives \$1 a week per inmate.

MONTEREY—SALINAS.

Inmates—Men, 42; women, 2. M. TYNAN, Superintendent.

The main building is in the form of the letter "L," of good size, wood, and in fair condition. Twenty-eight rooms are devoted to inmates, hence there is good classification, separation of the sexes, and provision for the sick. It has a good supply of bathrooms, closets, and water.

The farm consists of 72 acres, all tillable. The farm buildings are good. The required milk, eggs, pork, and vegetables are produced on the place.

NAPA—NAPA.

Inmates—Men, 40; women, 3. Q. C. FLY, Superintendent.

The main building is of wood, two stories in height, but rather old and out of condition. There is a new stone building, very good for surgical cases. There is a good operating-room in this, but it is not equipped. There is a serious defect in the plan of this building. The insane rooms, with grated doors, open off from the surgical ward. The noise from the insane is bound to disturb the surgical patients, and sometimes with serious results. The main building has standpipes inside for fire protection and good iron stair fire-escapes outside.

There are 12 acres of land in the site, but no farming is done. The Superintendent has a private cottage on the grounds.

NEVADA—NEVADA CITY.

Inmates—Men, 77; women, 8. GEO. C. STEWART, Superintendent.

This hospital is the result of several additions to the original plan, until now it has no plan. It is a wooden building two stories high, with practically no fire protection. Water is brought from a distance in a two-inch pipe and furnishes scarcely enough pressure for a garden hose. There are five large wards for patients. The women are in a separate building, detached, but close to the men's building. The porches face each other, with a walk between them. The rooms of the women open on this porch. Some of these women are under forty and weak-minded. There is no matron and no other woman employé. We have here every opportunity for immorality, and inmates who undoubtedly have the inclination and no sense of responsibility. There is not enough help. An inmate is given \$10 a month to act as nurse during the daytime, and another \$15 a month as night-watchman. Neither is competent for his work. The Superintendent is a druggist and unmarried. Conditions are about as bad as they can be and the blame must largely rest upon the county.

The county owns 4 acres and rents 4 more. Four cows are kept and a good garden is cultivated. A gardener is hired for the purpose.

ORANGE—SANTA ANA.

Inmates—Men, 3. B. A. CUSHMAN, M. D., Superintendent.

The county has no hospital or almshouse. An old dwelling in town is rented of a man who would be a pauper were it not for the rent. He and two other men are quartered there. The county gives those two an allowance to live on, one getting his meals outside, the other

taken the contract for the money to be obtained out of it, and will keep the poor just as cheaply as his conscience will permit. In a small county it may be best to pursue this plan, but in such case the Supervisors should fix the price to be paid at a reasonable sum, then contract with a good person, and see that the inmates receive the care for which the county pays.

It is bad policy for the Supervisors to contract with a superintendent at a certain salary per month, out of which he will be expected to pay his help. In such cases there is usually insufficient help and the inmates must suffer from neglect.

In many county hospitals not enough help is employed. In some counties there are no nurses when nurses are very badly needed. It is difficult to lay down a rule governing the number of nurses needed, for that will depend upon the condition of patients. In some hospitals the inmates are very few of them bed-ridden and helpless, and in others there are many in that condition. It must also depend upon the number of purely medical and surgical cases there are in the hospital. All our hospitals should provide for this class of cases. Accidents will happen and people who were never in need before may, temporarily, be compelled to accept county aid until they are recovered from a sickness or an injury. It is economy to give them that care which will soonest return them to self-support.

The ideal county hospital should be located near the county seat and be easily accessible. It should provide—

1. A residence and office for the superintendent, separate and apart from the quarters of the inmates.

2. Separate quarters for both sick and surgical cases. The ward system may be partly used, but there should be single rooms for such cases as may require isolation.

3. A certain number of comfortable private rooms for patients who can afford to pay a limited sum for such care. In all of our larger counties there are private patients who need hospital treatment who can afford to pay a small sum of from \$5 to \$10 a week, but who are not able to pay the larger sums demanded by private hospitals. This class should be provided for in the county hospital, and receive especial care. San Diego County has twenty of these private rooms for pay patients and is receiving about \$200 per month from them.

4. Good accommodation for the paralytic and permanently disabled—the bed-ridden.

5. Separate and isolated quarters for both consumptives and those afflicted with contagious diseases.

6. Suitable rooms for the custodial cases—the old people who are able to get around and partly help themselves. These may be in the main building or in detached buildings. They should have sleeping-rooms,

a day-room, a smoking-room, and a dining-room. Those who are able should be required to perform labor. This must be graded in accordance with their ability. It will be better for them, and they owe it to the county. The keeping of such people in idleness is an injury.

7. For the perfect separation of the sexes, especially of the custodial cases. The arrangements should be such that no scandal can arise.

8. Suitable rooms for the employés of the institutions. These should, for the most part, be in the administration or residence portion of the building.

The passageway between the cells requires artificial light, and the cells looking on this passageway are dark. On the top floor of the main building are cells for "trusties" who work about the building, a large dining-room and the general kitchen. There are sleeping-rooms, and also a dining-room for the turnkeys. Also on the top floor, in a separate room, are five cells for women in charge of a matron. The first floor of the main building is used for sheriff's and jailers' offices. The old jail is fitted up and used as a detention home for children. The jail throughout was in clean condition and showed good management.

MADERA—MADERA.

The jail is a separate building of stone. The first part is two-story, with a small tower for the stairway, but the main cell-room is but one-story. There are one cage of three cells, and two cells built up in stone, all in one room. There are also three rooms each with one cell for women, boys, and insane. The legal classification is impossible. The sanitary condition is good; plenty of light and air. The building is new and in good condition.

MARIN—SAN RAFAEL.

The jail is located in the basement of the court-house, and old. It is beyond repair and a new one is needed. The building is of stone, brick, and wood, and is not fireproof. The sanitary condition is not good. It has steam heat, gas and water. The prisoners are classified as required. They are kept locked in cages, but not in cells.

MARIPOSA—MARIPOSA.

Building is of granite, one and a half stories high, built in 1856. On the lower floor are four cells of masonry, with no light. The doors are solid steel. The upper floor, up in the roof, is one room, no cells. The ventilation and light are very insufficient. The lower floor is unsanitary and unfit for use. The upper floor is not secure. There are no bathing or toilet facilities.

MENDOCINO—UKIAH.

The jail is located on the court-house yard. The building is practically fireproof. There is one high room with a skylight. The windows on the sides are high and small. There are ten cells, but the legal classification is impossible. It has good light and ventilation, electric lights and city water. The sanitary condition was fairly good.

MERCED—MERCED.

This jail is a two-story main building, with a two-story cell-house extended to the rear, and built of brick and stone in 1902. It is on a

separate lot, but convenient to the court-house. The lower floor of the main building provides the sheriff's offices. The upper floor has rooms for women and children. In the cell-house proper are three rooms for men—one with eight cells, one with seven cells, and one with three cells—and a dungeon. It is well ventilated, but has not sufficient light in daytime, especially on the lower floor. It has water-closets and bathing facilities in each department, and electric lights. Its condition was good.

MODOC—ALTURAS.

The jail is a separate brick building near the court-house. The floor and roof are of wood. The front is the sheriff's office; the rear is one large room, with a small cage of two cells. There is no classification—not even a place for women and children. There are no toilet or bathing facilities.

MONO—BRIDGEPORT.

The jail is built in connection with the sheriff's residence. Both are of stone. There are four cells of masonry, and a cage of two tanks. The cells have grated doors, but are dark. There is no water-closet, and a washtub answers for a bath. There is no classification and the conditions were not good. The jail has had no prisoners for several months. There is a branch jail at Bodie, built of wood and surrounded by other wood buildings. Prisoners are not secure nor safe from fire. This branch has four cells in one room.

MONTEREY—SALINAS.

This county is building a new jail, modern in every respect, and when completed will be the best small jail in the State. It is two stories, fireproof, with plenty of light and air. It will permit of good classification and also of the separate confinement of prisoners. This building is conveniently located on the court-house square. The sheriff's offices are in the front of the building.

NAPA—NAPA.

This jail, built in 1878, is an addition to the court-house, and is entered through it. The cages are two-story, with an iron stairway and balcony for the second floor. The cage plan for the two floors is the same, a center corridor with three cells on each side opening into it and lighted by skylight above. Back to back with these are two more rows of these cells, each opening toward the walls and into the jailer's corridor. These cells are small steel tanks, with but a small air and light opening in the door. It would be inhuman to confine a man in one of these for any period of time and hence there is no confinement in

cells, but prisoners run together over the whole jail. The meals are prepared by the prisoners on a cook stove in the cage corridor on first floor. They eat on a table in the jailer's corridor. No boys or women are kept in the jail.

NEVADA—NEVADA CITY.

The jail is built in the rear of the court-house, of brick and wood. It is in two floors, both opening into the sheriff's office, a room in the court-house proper. The lower floor has steel tanks and cells against the outer walls, and small protected openings furnish light and air for the cells, but not much of either. The place is very dark and requires artificial light in daytime. The upper floor is all of wood. The cells are plank rooms, but the lumber has shrunk, leaving large cracks. This floor is used for women and children. The jail was built in 1865 and now shows its age.

ORANGE—SANTA ANA.

This is a jail and sheriff's residence combined; located in the court-house yard. It is a good brick and stone building, fairly well arranged. The first floor contains the sheriff's rooms and a cell-room with a cage of six cells. The second floor has a room for boys and for women and a padded cell for insane. The last occupant of this cell had torn the padding all to pieces. In the basement is a kitchen, dining-room, solitary, and a cage without cells for misdemeanants serving sentence. The cage will hold from twelve to twenty, but has no separation. There are ten water-closets, three bathtubs, and a swimming tank. The sanitary condition and management were both good.

PLACER—AUBURN.

This jail is in the basement of a nearly new court-house. The one large room is divided into two parts by a partition extending only part way up to the ceiling. Communication is therefore possible between persons in these two divisions. One part has no cells, bunkers being placed around the outside of the room. This room has a boiling caldron for washing clothes. The other room has a cage of six cells, with a central corridor. When the jail has any women prisoners they are put into a cell of this same cage, the other cells being occupied by men. There is in reality no privacy. There is no matron. The women can easily communicate with men prisoners and are more or less in view. The jail can scarcely be said to have any classification whatever. It is poorly lighted, but is in a fair sanitary condition.

PLUMAS—QUINCY.

The building is a one-story brick, and also contains the sheriff's office. It is located in the court-house square, in the rear of that

building. The interior is wood, including the ceiling and floor. It is about twenty-five years old and out of repair. There is but one room with six cells, and no classification; water-closet in each cell, and for bath facilities, a washtub. The jail is as clean as its construction will admit and is well managed.

RIVERSIDE—RIVERSIDE.

This building is located near the court-house, and is fireproof. It has but one room, and does not classify prisoners as the law requires. The main cell-room with only a one-story cage is high enough for two. In this cage are seven cells. The steel work is up to date. On the second floor are three cells for boys and three for women. It has three bathtubs and a shower bath. It is poorly lighted in daytime and has electric lights at night. The condition and management are good. This would be a good jail if it were not too dark, did not lack classification, and were not inadequate.

SACRAMENTO—SACRAMENTO.

It is with a feeling of shame that we describe the jail of our capital city. It is in the basement of the court-house, dark and dingy and greatly overcrowded. The cells are in three rooms—two for men and one for women. The cells for men are steel boxes with grating over the top, and a few feet of space between the top and ceilings. They are very dark, and in size about six feet six inches square, yet these cells, most of them, had, at the time of our visit, four men in each. The prisoners serving sentence are confined in their cells all the time except an hour in the morning and an hour in the afternoon, when they are taken to a very unwholesome cellar dining-room for their two daily meals. Those awaiting trial are fed in their cells. The women's department is separated from the men by a low partition reaching only part way to the ceiling. There is no matron and the women are handled by the male jailer. An insane man was confined in a cell in the women's department. The five women prisoners were not locked in cells. The place, considering its overcrowded condition, is fairly well cared for. The jailer seems to be doing as well as he can under the conditions, but these are the worst of any jail in the State. It is both a moral and a physical menace to the city.

SAN BENITO—HOLLISTER.

The jail in this county is another brick box with a skylight, built about thirty years ago. There is one room with three cells, all tanks, and also a barred room. Separation according to law is impossible. There is city water, gas, bathtub, and a water-closet in all. The cells

and bedding were not clean. The prisoners are in the court-house yard and on the streets.

SAN BERNARDINO—SAN BERNARDINO.

The jail is a separate building of brick and stone. Plans have been approved by this Board and contracts let for a new building in front, to form a part of the old one. With this complete, the county will have a substantial fireproof jail, well lighted, and ventilated and furnishing good classification. Connected with the jail is a stone yard, and prisoners serving sentence are compelled to work there.

SAN DIEGO—SAN DIEGO.

This jail is a substantial brick building located in the rear of the court-house. It has commodious sheriff's offices in front and a kitchen in the basement. There are, besides offices on the first floor, a sleeping-room for the jailer, three rooms for juveniles and women, and a padded room for insane. There is also on the first floor a cell-room with six cells, one being used for bath. The second floor contains two more cages in different rooms similar to the one below. In another room, now leased to the city, is a fourth cage of four cells, one being used for bath. This is one of the best jails in the State. It furnishes the required classification and separation, and prisoners can be kept in their separate cells. There is good light from large windows, and the jail is nearly fireproof and apparently secure. There are fourteen water-closets and five baths.

SAN FRANCISCO—SAN FRANCISCO.

This county has three separate jails—one as a place of detention for men, one for male convicts, and one for women. There is also a destination home for juveniles and a detention hospital for insane.

Jail No. 1.—This jail is located on Broadway, and was built over fifty years ago. It is a brick and stone building, two stories high and built up in the business block. The cells are of brick with solid door, except a small opening in the door for passing food, and another in the rear wall for ventilation. The main part has a long court, with cells opening off the court. There is a balcony around this court for the second tier of cells. On the west side of this main building is an annex, with court running the length of the buildings. There are two rows of eleven cells, each opening into this court. There are about 80 cells and 431 prisoners. Prisoners, except "trusties" who work, are kept in their cells, which are so dark as to need lamps in the daytime. They are allowed out of cells for exercise three hours weekly. It is principally a place of detention, but eighteen convicts are kept here to perform the labor required in caring for the jail.

Jail No. 2.—This jail is located in the southwest limits of the city, and is the men's workhouse. Convicts are sent here to serve sentences for misdemeanors. This building is of brick and stone and fairly safe from fire. The center is hexagonal, and wings extend out in three directions. It is one story high. In two of these wings are cell-rooms—one of 120 cells and one of 80 cells. The jail is about thirty years old and out of repair. There is a water-closet in each cell, and a common plunge bath tank. A fair laundry is on the premises, the work being done by Chinese. The prisoners do most of the house and yard work, and a road gang is sent out. The premises are inclosed by a high board fence.

Jail No. 3.—This jail, for women, adjoins No. 2, but is in another yard. The building was originally built for a boys' prison, but is used for women of all classes. It is a fairly good brick and stone building, but very badly arranged for a prison and does not furnish the separation required. There are two large rooms, with wooden boxes or "stalls" opening off the sides for cells, and the partitions only run part way up. The inmates are required to do the work of the house.

SAN JOAQUIN—STOCKTON.

This building is of brick and stone, and cells are arranged on three floors in the form of a semi-circle. The cells are of solid masonry on the outside of the building. This building, when built, was believed to be a step in advance in jail construction. It is so arranged that a prisoner can be taken in or out of any cell and not be seen by any other prisoner. This, its only advantage, is mostly lost, however, by having more prisoners than cells, who are, moreover, occasionally allowed together. It is also too dark and gloomy. The supposed advantage has not compensated for the extra expense. Credit should be given the county for making the experiment. With the exception above noted, the sanitary condition is fairly good.

SAN LUIS OBISPO—SAN LUIS OBISPO.

The jail is in the basement of the court-house, built about thirty-three years ago. Its condition, therefore, is generally bad and unsanitary. There is one large room with a steel cage of six cells. There are also six stone tanks. The sheriff makes the best classification he can with the facilities at hand.

SAN MATEO—SAN MATEO.

The jail is a separate building. The front part is two stories high and the cell-house, extending to the rear, is one story. The walls are of brick, but the interior is of wood. There is an office, and sleeping apartments for the jailer. The cage in the main cell-room has eight

cells, on the central-corridor plan. The fourteen prisoners were all together playing cards on the table. Prisoners are given two meals a day; the first at 7:30 A. M., and the second at 12:30 P. M. The prisoner then goes nineteen hours before his next meal. The upper floor has six cell-rooms of wood, which are not secure and in danger of fire. There is also on this floor a room for "trusties."

SANTA BARBARA—SANTA BARBARA.

The jail is a detached building in the court-house yard newly built of stone. There is one room with six cells, two with three cells each, and a strong room. The convicts are not kept separate from those awaiting trial, as required by the Penal Code. There are all modern improvements, and the premises were clean and in good condition.

SANTA CLARA—SAN JOSE.

The jail is a separate building. The form is that of two brick boxes with a skylight in each. One has fifteen cells and the other four cells. There are in the two-story front portion eight large and seven small rooms. While this jail is old, built in 1867, the building is good, and with windows and a modern steel cage it could be made a good jail. The prisoners are properly classified, but not kept in their separate cells. The county is erecting a new building, which will contain the court-rooms, the juvenile and women's jail, the insane and emergency hospital, and the offices of the district attorney, coroner, and county physician. It will be a model building in both its plan and purposes.

SANTA CRUZ—SANTA CRUZ.

The building is centrally located near the court-house, and is built of brick. There are two cell-rooms, each with six cells, and six separate rooms. The Penal Code as to classification is observed. It has the modern sanitary improvements, including three bathtubs. The jail was clean, and showed good management.

SHASTA—REDDING.

This jail is a two-story brick building in the rear of the court-house. The lower floor has a cage of four cells. Two cells used for women or boys open off from the vestibule. There are two rooms for insane. Over the lower floor cage is a room for convicts serving sentence. The jail is provided with modern sanitary appliances and electric lights. The building is new and in fair condition.

SIERRA—DOWNIEVILLE.

This is another basement jail in a court-house built of wood. In one room are two steel cells with two bunks each. Felony cases await-

ing trial are kept here. There is, in another part, a number of cells made of wood. The outside walls are 8 by 8 inch timbers laid on one another. In the rear of the jail are living rooms, but not now used. It is about fifty years old. A washtub passed around answers for a bathtub.

SISKIYOU—YREKA.

This jail is in a separate stone building in the rear of the court-house. The upper floor is connected with the court-house by a bridge. In the front of the lower floor is the sheriff's office, and back of that a cell-room. This room is two stories in height and the cage only, one story, the space above being used by prisoners for a dining-room, reached by a ladder. This is a fairly good cage of four cells, except that it is dark. The cage is made of perforated plate and has a center corridor, and there is a jailer's corridor running around it. The floor above the office has one cage of two cells, and four separate rooms. Classification is not made as the law requires.

SOLANO—FAIRFIELD.

This is a separate building in the court-house yard. The main part is two stories high, with two additions, and the main part and one addition is of brick. The other addition is of wood. The main building has, on the lower floor, a cell-room with a cage of seven cells, three of which have some light, and the others are quite dark. In this cage are kept those awaiting trial. On the second floor are the women's room, sleeping-rooms for the jailer and the cook, and the kitchen. In the brick addition are two padded rooms for insane. The addition of wood in the rear is one large room about 25 by 40 feet, with twenty-two bunks around the outside. There were nineteen prisoners in this room, all serving sentences. This room was in general disorder, and the jailer probably would have much difficulty in keeping it in order. The cooking is done in the building, by two prisoners assigned for the purpose. The sanitary conditions are not good.

SONOMA—SANTA ROSA.

This is a separate building of brick and stone—another box with a skylight. There is one room, with cells facing the corridor under the skylight. In this corridor was a table, around which all the prisoners were gathered, with a daily paper, discussing the latest murder trial from a criminal's standpoint. The sanitary conditions were not good, and there was no classification of prisoners.

STANISLAUS—MODESTO.

This is another jail in the basement of a court-house. This building is of brick, about forty years old. There is one cell-room of six cells.

There is no classification whatever, and when a woman is a prisoner she is locked in one of these cells and male prisoners are allowed the liberty of the corridor in front of her cell. The only water-closet is in front of the men's cell. The men are locked in their cells when it is desirable to let female prisoners into the corridor. The conditions were about as bad as they could be. This situation, however, is not the fault of the sheriff.

SUTTER—YUBA CITY.

This jail is connected with the court-house, and consists of one room with four cells and four windows. Two small holes in the roof furnish the light and air. There is a room that can be used for boys, women, or insane. The jail was built in 1872, and has long since outlived its usefulness.

TEHAMA—RED BLUFF.

The building is of brick, and has one room with six cells. There is also a strong room. There is no classification. The jail is not only old, unsanitary, and out of date, but it is not adequate to the needs of the county. It was as well cared for as its condition would allow.

TRINITY—WEAVERVILLE.

This jail is a back room of the court-house, which is built of brick and stone and located on a business street. It is not secure, and is in danger of fire. There is but one room with two cells. There are no conveniences.

TULARE—VISALIA.

The Tulare jail stands on a prominent street corner near the railroad station. It is a good two-story brick building. There are three cell rooms—one with four cells, one with eight cells, and one with ten cells. There are also three strong rooms. It has, therefore, good facilities for classification, and is also in good sanitary condition. While it has thirteen water-closets, there is but one bathtub.

TUOLUMNE—SONORA.

The two-story building (brick), with sheriff's residence and jail combined, is very old and shows it. There are but two cell-rooms. One has a cage of four cells, including bathroom, and the other a cage of five cells. It has electric lights, bath, and toilet facilities. There is no classification. It has a good yard inclosed by a ten-foot wide wall, and is used for exercise of prisoners. No labor is required. A special cook prepares the meals.

VENTURA—VENTURA.

A brick building in the court-house yard houses the prisoners of Ventura County, and a good stone yard with full working hours

furnishes plenty of exercise. There is only one cage of five cells, and four strong rooms. There were twenty prisoners to provide for in these quarters—a house full without classification. The plumbing was not good, and there should be new water-closets. The jail seems to be well managed.

YOLO—WOODLAND.

This is another jail in a court-house basement, and like all such is bad. There are two cell-rooms of eight cells each, and two padded yells for insane. The cells are dark and unsanitary. Floors are of wood with steel lining. Some of the floors have rotted away and the cages have settled so that cell doors do not open and shut. There is no classification. The bedding and cells were dirty.

YUBA—MARYSVILLE.

Yuba County has two jails—an old one that should be condemned, but is still used, and a newer one. Both are in the court-house yard, and connected. The old one is badly constructed, in bad repair and filthy. Cell doors do not lock, on account of rust. The women's department is in the old building, and is bad to the last degree. The newer part is badly constructed and dark. There are sixteen cells, but prisoners are not locked in unless supposedly dangerous. It is neither secure nor safe from fire.

COUNTY HOSPITALS.

ALAMEDA—SAN LORENZO.

Inmates—Men, 222; women, 73. W. A. CLARK, M. D., Superintendent.

The buildings of this hospital are one large central building, used for administration and for sick and surgical cases, and several smaller cottages, used mostly for the custodial cases. There is, therefore, a separation of the sick from the regular almshouse cases. All the buildings are of wood, and the main building is in good condition. The others are in fair condition, but much overcrowded, and some of them old. There seems to be a good system and the cases are well classified. There is a well-equipped operating-room and a well-stocked drug-room. Besides the Superintendent, a druggist, two internes, matron, and eleven nurses are employed.

The farm contains 126 acres, of which 50 is tillable, the remainder pasture. Seventeen cows, over 100 hogs, and more than 1,000 chickens were on the place. The poultry plant contains incubators and brooder-houses and is cared for by an inmate. The hospital and farm both show careful management and are a credit to the county.

ALPINE.

Alpine County has no county hospital or almshouse. The county owns a small cottage, which poor families are sometimes permitted to occupy. The county has paid for keeping paupers in the past. At the time of our visit there was no person being kept by, or receiving aid from, the county as a poor person.

AMADOR—JACKSON.

Inmates—Men, 52; women, 5. A. C. BARRETT, Superintendent.

This hospital consists of a good-sized two-story brick building, in good condition. There is a separate cottage for the Superintendent. The provision for the sick is not good, and no nurse is employed. There are only a matron and woman cook employed, and there were, at the time of visiting, 57 inmates. The help is insufficient. The separation of sexes is not perfect. There are only eight acres of land, and no garden and no orchard. Two cows and a small number of swine and poultry are kept.

BUTTE—THERMALITO.

Inmates—Men, 61; women, 3. CHAS. H. STROEVER, Superintendent.

Location is about three miles northwest of Oroville, on an eminence overlooking the surrounding country. It is surrounded with orange and other fruit trees. The main building is large, of two stories, and built of wood. It needs new floors and new plastering. The ward system is in the main used. There are some detached buildings used by the old men who are able to wait upon themselves. It is well supplied with bathrooms and water-closets. The county owns the water supply, which is good and ample.

The farm consists of 120 acres, about 44 of which are in fruit. Cows, horses, and swine are kept. About \$1,200 was received from the sale of oranges grown on the place last year. Besides the Superintendent and Matron, there are five others employed in the buildings, and one on the farm.

CALAVERAS—SAN ANDREAS.

Inmates—Men, 68. W. T. HARPER, Superintendent.

This hospital consists of a large, square wooden building of about twenty-five rooms, and a separate home for the Superintendent. This furnishes good classification of inmates, separation of sexes, and provision for the sick. The Superintendent's wife is matron, and a nurse is employed. The buildings are lighted by electricity, and water is obtained from a private well.

The farm consists of about 35 acres, of which 15 acres are tillable,

the balance pasture. Six cows, 2 horses, 8 swine, and 200 head of poultry were on the place. There is no garden, but 1½ acres of orchard.

COLUSA—COLUSA.

Inmates—Men, 31. GEORGE W. KEARTH, Superintendent.

The hospital is in the town and not far from the Sacramento River, which at the time of our visit was trying to carry too much water. As a result the basements of the buildings were flooded. The engine was under water, which had to be pumped out by hand before the engine could be run, and it came in from other sources about as fast as it was pumped out at the top. It is a good thing that the hospital buildings are one story and high basement.

The residence and administration building stands in front of the others. Then at the rear of this and connected with it and each other by covered porches are four separate buildings. One is the dining-room and kitchen for the inmates; the others, wards for patients. All are lighted by acetylene gas. Water supply from well. A matron for the woman's department, and a male nurse to care for the men are employed. The Superintendent's family should be provided with a private water-closet and bath. The walls need kalsomine or paint and the floors paint. Better drainage is needed.

There are 39 acres in the farm, all tillable. Nine acres are used for gardens and four are in orchard. Cows, horses, swine, and poultry are kept.

CONTRA COSTA—MARTINEZ.

Inmates—Men, 57; women, 3. M. M. TAGGART, Superintendent.

The buildings are small, one-story, connected by open walls. There are plenty of rooms for classification, but no day rooms. It is also provided with a good operating-room and instruments. A nurse and assistant are employed. It is lighted by electricity, has a good private water supply and fine bath-rooms. Plumbing and sewerage good.

The site, a pleasing one, consists of 4 acres, all tillable. About 50 acres are rented for pasture. There are garden, orchard, and vineyard. Eleven cows are kept and also a herd of swine.

DEL NORTE—CRESCENT CITY.

Inmates—Men, 14; women, 3. H. F. WEBSTER, Superintendent.

The main building of this hospital is one story in height and in the form of the letter "L." There are a few detached buildings. The part occupied by the Superintendent's family and the female patients is nearly new, but the other portion is not so good. There is one ward for male patients only, and some old buildings outside where a few old

miners camp. There is no provision for sick. The Superintendent receives \$100 a month and furnishes all the help to run the place. There were 17 paupers to care for and a farm of 110 acres to manage. It is not surprising, then, that the only employé was a cook at \$20 per month. The inmates are mostly old miners, who prefer cabin life. They are required to care for their own quarters. Hence the condition is not very good. One woman lives outside in a cabin. She is cranky in disposition and prefers to live so. So do the other inmates. The farm produces all the milk, butter, eggs, and vegetables consumed on the place.

EL DORADO—PLACERVILLE.

Inmates—Men, 63. N. W. MOUNTAIN, M. D., Superintendent and County Physician. THOS. F. SMITH, Steward.

The hospital is pleasantly located on a hill near the town. There is one large central building and one detached building, and a separate cottage for the steward. In this county the County Physician is the Superintendent, and the resident overseer is called steward. The buildings are of wood, old and out of repair, except the steward's cottage, which is nearly new. There is not enough water pressure for fire protection, and two broad and easy stairways have been built outside for escape in case of fire. No women are kept here. There is provision for the sick, but the institution is more of an almshouse than a hospital. There is not sufficient help for 63 patients, only a cook being employed besides the steward and wife. There should be nurses.

There are but $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, all being well utilized. There are fruit trees, vines, berries, and gardens on the place; also chickens and several stands of bees.

FRESNO—FRESNO.

A. J. PEDLER, M. D., Superintendent and County Physician. WM. H. RUSSELL, Steward.

Fire some time since destroyed the county hospital at Fresno. The patients were moved on to the fair grounds and were quartered in such buildings as were used for exhibits. New and commodious buildings on the Mission style of architecture were nearing completion. The fair grounds buildings could be but a temporary makeshift. Tolerable provision was made for the sick, but the place lacked classification.

The farm consists of 180 acres. Eighteen cows and about 300 chickens were kept, besides a herd of swine. Three acres were in gardens.

GLENN—WILLOWS.

Inmates—Men, 19; women, 2. A. J. GUPTON, Superintendent.

The hospital is located about one mile from town and consists of one large two-story frame building. The plastering is badly cracked and

some has fallen. The walls also need kalsomining. There are ten rooms for inmates, affording good classification; but the female department is not sufficiently separated from the male. The building is electric lighted and has six fireplaces, besides stoves. Outside stairways are provided in the rear for fire-escapes, but are too steep. They could easily be set out further at the bottom.

The farm consists of but 20 acres. Three cows and about 200 chickens are kept. About half an acre is in garden.

HUMBOLDT—EUREKA.

Inmates—Men, 56; women, 7. D. H. MCFARLAN, Superintendent.

The hospital is located about two miles southeast of the court-house. The building is an imposing structure, two stories high, with wings one story, extending to rear, all built of wood. There are four large wards, two single rooms, two day rooms, and dining-room; and also seven rooms for women, some large enough for three or four patients. These are on the same floor and not separated from the Superintendent's rooms, which is objectionable. The buildings and premises are in good condition. The furniture is good, but there is not enough of it. The light used is gas. The water supply is from wells, but good and ample; bathrooms and water-closets are provided.

The farm consists of 20 acres; 10 tillable, 4 pasture. The soil is good and 12 acres are used for gardens, which are well cultivated and productive. Three cows are kept and about 150 chickens.

INYO—INDEPENDENCE.

Inmates—Men, 11; women, 1. E. H. BRINTNALL, Superintendent.

The hospital is located about two miles north of the county seat. The site of 10 acres, including the buildings, is leased. The buildings consist of two board shanties—one of three rooms for sleeping-rooms, and the other of two rooms for kitchen and dining-room. The Superintendent sleeps in the dining-room. The woman occupies one of the three rooms, and is separated from the men's sleeping-room by a board partition with cracks over a half-inch wide between the boards. No hospital work is done. The Superintendent is the only person employed. The place was clean. Lighted by tallow candles. There was a garden, of three fourths of an acre, which the patients largely cultivated. Water is furnished by a mountain stream.

KERN—BAKERSFIELD.

Inmates—Men, 62; women, 1. FRANZ BUCKREUS, Superintendent.

The hospital is located in the western suburbs of the city, and consists of a large central building with two wings built of wood. The buildings are nearly new and in good condition. There are two gen-

eral wards and several small rooms. It is lighted by electricity, has a private water supply, and also an irrigating ditch, and four bath-rooms and water-closets. More than one half of the patients are hospital cases, and three nurses are employed. Premises were clean and in good condition.

The site consists of 6 acres of land, all tillable. Two acres are in orchard and one and one half in garden. Two cows and 100 chickens are kept.

KINGS—HANFORD.

Inmates—Men, 7. WM. B. WASHBURN, Superintendent.

The hospital is located one mile east of Hanford. There is a small central building of wood, with a detached consumptive ward. There are in all eleven rooms for inmates, so that there is good classification and separation of sexes. There is also a good barn. The light used is acetylene gas, and the water is provided from a well. There are three water-closets and three bath-rooms.

Through mistaken economy only 10 acres of land, and that poor and alkaline, have been provided for the hospital. No garden is possible. Two cows are kept and about 200 chickens.

LAKE—LAKEPORT.

Inmates—Men, 4. H. C. WILKINSON, Superintendent.

The county owns no hospital. The Superintendent contracts with the county to board and care for the indigent poor for 75 cents per day per capita. He owns his own home and leases an adjoining residence for them, furnishing the meals from his own house. The rented house is a two-story dwelling and furnishes all necessary room. This building is in fair condition.

LASSEN—SUSANVILLE.

Inmates—Men, 6. J. E. BASS, Superintendent.

Located in a valley at the edge of the town. It is an old dwelling-house, with a wing built on to accommodate inmates. For these there are four rooms with no modern improvements. The old residence is in poor condition, but the newer part occupied by patients is better. Buildings are clean and well cared for.

The farm consists of 160 acres, of which about 3 are tillable, 4 pasture, and the balance waste. There are a few fruit trees and about 2 acres of garden, which is well cared for and productive. A large quantity of berries and vegetables is grown. The place should have at least 30 acres of good tillable land.

LOS ANGELES—DOWNEY.

Inmates—Men, 165; women, 18; children, 1. G. S. CLARK, Superintendent.

This is an almshouse only, the county maintaining a separate hospital. The building is of wood and arranged around a square, except the women's department, which is located across the street some distance away. The condition of the buildings is fair, but the furniture is poor. The buildings are not heated; tallow candles are used for light. There are eight bathhouses detached, and bathing is required once a week. A lighting and heating plant and laundry are badly needed. The inmates now do their own washing of clothing and bedding.

The farm is a good one of 300 acres. There are 30 acres of orange trees in fine condition. Twenty acres are in garden. The stock consists of 75 cows, 10 horses and mules, about 200 hogs, and 500 chickens.

LOS ANGELES—LOS ANGELES.

Inmates—Men, 127; women, 38. D. C. BARBER, M. D., Superintendent.

The hospital is maintained solely for the sick, and is located in the city of Los Angeles. The buildings now in use are old and crowded. The city has, however, perfected plans for a new, large, and up-to-date hospital. Three of the new buildings are now nearly completed. They provide four large wards with sun on three sides and the various toilet facilities and other accessories. These are in two of the new buildings. The third building is for contagious diseases, and contains about fifty rooms. There are also under construction a new power plant and laundry. There is also a new dormitory for nurses. These new buildings are all of brick, while the old, which must be used for some time to come, are of wood. The kitchen, though very bad, must remain in one of the old buildings. The Superintendent has a separate cottage on the grounds. Besides the Superintendent and his assistant there are four internes and twenty-five nurses to care for patients.

MADERA—MADERA.

Inmates—Men, 41; women, 1. W. C. REED, M. D., Superintendent and County Physician.

This building is of wood, about 120 feet long, with a porch across the entire front, lengthwise. A center runs back. It is one story and high basement in height. The ward plan is used, there being five. The buildings are nearly new, in good condition, and adequate for the needs of the county. There is, however, one serious defect in construction. The Superintendent or steward in charge has to keep the female patients with his family and has no private rooms. This is unjust to the steward's family and not best for female patients.

Lamps are used for lighting, water is obtained from a well, and toilet facilities are sufficient. The place is clean and in good condition.

There are 40 acres of poor, sandy land. A good garden is almost impossible.

MARIN—SAN RAFAEL.

Inmates—Men, 27; women, 2. W. T. JONES, Superintendent.

This hospital is located six miles northwest of San Rafael. The building is of wood, and is in the form of a letter "L." It is rather old and not in first-class condition. The classification is not very good, and there is not proper separation of the sexes.

There are 100 acres in the farm, of which 50 acres are tillable. Eight acres are in orchard and there are 3 in garden. A dairy of nine cows, a herd of swine, and a flock of chickens are kept. The place shows good management.

MARIPOSA—MARIPOSA.

Inmates—Men, 26; women, 1. GEORGE D. STEWART, Superintendent.

This building, originally built for a sanatorium, is located in the town. There is a large two-story building, with a smaller one in rear connected by a passageway. Both buildings are of wood and in good condition. There are twenty-six rooms for inmates, and classification is fairly good and sexes separated. The water supply and toilet facilities are good, but the sewerage is bad and the vault should be moved farther away.

There are but 10 acres of land, and this is poor. There is neither garden nor orchard. The Superintendent is paid a gross sum per month and required to furnish everything. While we do not like this plan, yet the inmates seemed well fed and cared for.

MENDOCINO—UKIAH.

Inmates—Men, 45. G. W. STOUT, M. D., Superintendent and County Physician.

This is another hospital where the County Physician is Superintendent and a steward is in charge. The buildings are of wood and about thirty years old, and consequently not in good condition. The Superintendent has recently changed stewards and hopes to secure better management. Some new furniture and bedding are badly needed.

The farm consists of 200 acres, of which 35 are tillable. There are about 4 acres of garden and 1 of orchard. A small amount of stock is kept.

MERCED—MERCED.

Inmates—Men, 31; women, 3. S. C. CORNELL, Superintendent.

A new building in the Mission style of architecture, and located about one mile south of the city, was recently completed. The mate-

rials are concrete and terra cotta. The central portion is two-story and the remainder one-story. It contains four wards and numerous single rooms. The sick are well provided for. It is connected with the city water and sewer systems, and lighted by electricity. This is a good building and reflects great credit upon the county.

It is furnished with only 6 acres of land, and that poor. But little if anything can be done in the way of agriculture. It is a great mistake not to provide sufficient good land in the county hospital site.

MODOC—ALTURAS.

Inmates—Men, 4; women, 1. DR. A. GIBSON, Superintendent and County Physician. MRS. H. F. RUSSELL, Steward in charge.

The buildings consist of an old dwelling-house, with a one-story addition containing one ward for patients. Two other rooms are used for patients. The residence part is old and there is not much classification. There are no modern improvements, except electric lights. The steward contracts with the county to furnish the food, wood and lights, and care for the inmates at 50 cents per day per inmate. The county furnishes clothing, medicines, and a physician. The above compensation is inadequate and good care can not be given for that sum. Under such a contract the county neglects to keep the premises in order. No garden could be grown this year, because the windmill had blown down and therefore no water could be had for irrigation. The cost of vegetables not coming out of the county, it neglected to fulfill its obligation to the contractor to keep the place in repair.

MONO—BODIE.

Inmates—Men, 3. MRS. KATE RAGAN, Superintendent.

The building is a good two-story brick structure, with sufficient rooms for the present small needs of the county. The building is in good condition, the County Supervisor living at Bodie giving it his personal attention. An excellent spring supplies water, which is piped into the house. The premises are clean and the inmates seem to be well fed and have good care. The county furnishes the buildings and keeps them in order, and clothes the patients. The Superintendent furnishes the rest and receives \$1 a week per inmate.

MONTEREY—SALINAS.

Inmates—Men, 42; women, 2. M. TYNAN, Superintendent.

The main building is in the form of the letter "L," of good size, wood, and in fair condition. Twenty-eight rooms are devoted to inmates, hence there is good classification, separation of the sexes, and provision for the sick. It has a good supply of bathrooms, closets, and water.

The farm consists of 72 acres, all tillable. The farm buildings are good. The required milk, eggs, pork, and vegetables are produced on the place.

NAPA—NAPA.

Inmates—Men, 40; women, 3. Q. C. FLY, Superintendent.

The main building is of wood, two stories in height, but rather old and out of condition. There is a new stone building, very good for surgical cases. There is a good operating-room in this, but it is not equipped. There is a serious defect in the plan of this building. The insane rooms, with grated doors, open off from the surgical ward. The noise from the insane is bound to disturb the surgical patients, and sometimes with serious results. The main building has standpipes inside for fire protection and good iron stair fire-escapes outside.

There are 12 acres of land in the site, but no farming is done. The Superintendent has a private cottage on the grounds.

NEVADA—NEVADA CITY.

Inmates—Men, 77; women, 8. GEO. C. STEWART, Superintendent.

This hospital is the result of several additions to the original plan, until now it has no plan. It is a wooden building two stories high, with practically no fire protection. Water is brought from a distance in a two-inch pipe and furnishes scarcely enough pressure for a garden hose. There are five large wards for patients. The women are in a separate building, detached, but close to the men's building. The porches face each other, with a walk between them. The rooms of the women open on this porch. Some of these women are under forty and weak-minded. There is no matron and no other woman employé. We have here every opportunity for immorality, and inmates who undoubtedly have the inclination and no sense of responsibility. There is not enough help. An inmate is given \$10 a month to act as nurse during the daytime, and another \$15 a month as night-watchman. Neither is competent for his work. The Superintendent is a druggist and unmarried. Conditions are about as bad as they can be and the blame must largely rest upon the county.

The county owns 4 acres and rents 4 more. Four cows are kept and a good garden is cultivated. A gardener is hired for the purpose.

ORANGE—SANTA ANA.

Inmates—Men, 3. B. A. CUSHMAN, M. D., Superintendent.

The county has no hospital or almshouse. An old dwelling in town is rented of a man who would be a pauper were it not for the rent. He and two other men are quartered there. The county gives those two an allowance to live on, one getting his meals outside, the other

cooking his own in the house. There is in the town a private hospital, and the sick poor are provided for there. Many who would be in an almshouse are given a monthly allowance.

PLACER—AUBURN.

Inmates—Men, 59; women, 5. J. T. WALSH, Superintendent.

This is a model hospital for small counties, and should be visited by officials of other counties. There is a central administration building, with residence of Superintendent and officials. A covered two-story corridor extends to the rear about forty feet to a long corridor, also covered, running at right angles. On this corridor face the ward buildings and the refectory building, the latter being immediately in the rear of the administration building. There are three ward buildings of one story, only about thirty feet apart. The refectory building is two stories, the second floor being used for the women. It is reached from the second floor of the administration building. No one can get to the women's department except through this building. The women have a large veranda and sewing-room, but are at all times isolated from the men. The buildings are all of wood, neat and clean, and in good condition. In all there are seven wards. One female nurse, who acts as matron, is employed.

The farm contains 55 acres, and produces the milk, pork, eggs, and vegetables used.

PLUMAS—QUINCY.

Inmates—Men, 20. J. M. KINGDOM, Superintendent.

This hospital is a mile and a half from town, and consists of one long building with an extension back from the center. It is built of wood and its condition is only fair. The roof needs repairs. There are twelve rooms for inmates, and a pest-house in the rear. There is no provision for women. The Superintendent is provided with a separate cottage. The only bathroom provided is one not heated and consequently little used.

The site contains 10 acres, 8 of which are worthless. The Superintendent makes good use of the other two.

RIVERSIDE—RIVERSIDE.

Inmates—Men, 20; women, 6. V. O. HARTER, Superintendent.

The buildings constituting this hospital are well planned and pretty well spread out. There is plenty of room. There is classification, provision for the sick, and separation of the sexes. There is furnace heat, also twelve fireplaces for heat, ventilation and electric lights, eight porcelain-lined bathtubs, and plenty of water-closets; and all were found in good condition.

The farm consists of 30 acres, and produces nearly all the vegetables, milk, and eggs used.

SACRAMENTO—SACRAMENTO.

Inmates—Men, 177; women, 35. G. A. WHITE, M. D., Superintendent.

The hospital is located about three miles east of the Capitol. There is a central administration building, three stories high, and three ward buildings, two stories high, connected by covered corridors and all built of wood. It is in fair condition, but overcrowded.

There are nine wards, and classification is fairly good. It has electric lights, good water, and a bathroom on each ward. The sewerage is not good. There are four physicians, four good nurses, and a good complement of other employes. There is, some distance away, a pest-house for contagious diseases, with a capacity for twelve patients.

The farm consists of 60 acres, well stocked with cows, hogs, and poultry, and about 10 acres are devoted to garden.

SAN BENITO—HOLLISTER.

Inmates—Men, 16; women, 6. JOHN BUTTS, Superintendent.

The hospital is a large two-story building, with an extension to the rear, built of wood. It is in good condition and contains about thirty rooms for inmates. There is good provision for the sick, but not proper separation of the sexes. Candles and lamps furnish the light. Water supply is good, and there are plenty of water-closets, but a scarcity of bathtubs. The house needs more bathrooms, a woman's day-room, a storeroom, and a place where consumptives and those afflicted with contagious diseases can be kept.

There are 24 acres, all tillable, in the farm. There is a good garden, and some stock is kept. A good windmill and tank-house are on the place.

SAN BERNARDINO—SAN BERNARDINO.

Inmates—Men, 104; women, 8. J. H. MEYER, M. D., Superintendent.

Since our inspection this institution has been damaged by fire and the damaged portion rebuilt. It was in good condition before the fire and is reported in better condition now. The building is a good-sized two-story structure, with a capacity of about 125 patients and equipped for good hospital work. There is a good complement of nurses and good hospital work is done. The building is heated by hot water, lighted by electricity, has eight bathtubs, and good toilet facilities. The premises were neat and clean.

The site contains 20 acres, the larger part of which is under cultivation. Twelve cows, a drove of hogs, and about 400 chickens were on the place. Most of the vegetables consumed were grown on the place.

SAN DIEGO—SAN DIEGO.

Inmates—Men, 79; women, 13. JAMES DUFFY, Superintendent.

This is the best county hospital in the State and is a model plan. The building is a one-story brick with high basement, and an open court in the center. There are five general wards and every ward gets sunlight most of the day. Four wards have eighteen beds each, and one fifteen beds. The latter is divided by a partition and used for consumptives—males on one side and females on the other. There is an excellent operating-room with all the accessory rooms, and six rooms for surgical patients. There are twenty rooms for private pay patients. There are fine dining-rooms and a special dietary kitchen. Nine nurses are employed, and a nurses' training school is maintained. This is managed by a graduate nurse; and the other nurses employed are either juniors or seniors in the training school. The juniors are paid \$5 a month and the seniors \$10. The nurses are all women. Everything is as clean and in as good order as in the best private hospital, and the patients get as good care. About \$2 a month is received from pay patients.

There are 40 acres in the building site on the highlands on the outskirts of the city, overlooking the bay and valley. About two miles away is a farm where vegetables, milk, pork, and eggs are produced. Ten custodial patients are kept at the farm.

SAN FRANCISCO—ALMSHOUSE.

Inmates—Men, 705; women, 186. FRANK SCHMITZ, Superintendent.

Located about one and one half miles south of Golden Gate Park, on Seventh avenue. It is composed of one large central building and three detached buildings, also a separate cottage for the Superintendent, all built of wood. Each building has its separate kitchen and dining-room. The number of buildings with their separate rooms give good classification, and there is fair provision for the sick. This place does not receive the sick poor, they being sent to the county hospital. This is intended for the custodial cases only, although a maternity building is located here. The buildings are in need of repairs, for which an appropriation has been made and some are already under way.

The county here owns 113½ acres of land, about 30 of which are tillable. Vegetables are raised and an excellent crop of potatoes is growing. There are good barns for cattle, horses, and cows, and milk, butter, eggs, and pork are produced. Much of the work is done by inmates. The whole place shows careful, intelligent management. Among so many inmates, of the class here gathered, located so near a large city, there are apt to be a great many cranks and other trouble-

some individuals, but the Superintendent maintains rigid discipline, deprivation of privileges and locking in cells on short rations being methods of punishment. There is, however, more than passive obedience to rules, there being active assistance and coöperation on the part of many of the inmates.

SAN FRANCISCO—HOSPITAL.

N. W. FLEMING, Warden.

The county hospital of San Francisco is an old building, quite large, but unfitted for the purpose. It is built of wood and is a dangerous firetrap. It has not the classification nor facilities necessary for good hospital work. Its force of nurses is entirely too small, and especially is this the case during the night. The condition during the night is bad; rooms are too close and the air is foul. The hospital is run on a very cheap scale. It is probably the cheapest managed, but it is also one of the poorest of any of our large cities.

A new hospital has been planned and the money voted, but it was proposed to place it near the almshouse. This is very objectionable, on account of its inaccessibility. The contending factions, however, should settle their differences and push the work of constructing a new one without delay. It takes time to build such a hospital as this should be, and the need of a new one, urgent at all times, is becoming more urgent every day.

SAN JOAQUIN—FRENCH CAMP.

Inmates—Men, 142; women, 16; children, 2. J. D. DAMERON, M. D.,
Superintendent.

The buildings of this hospital are on the ward plan, arranged around a central court. The front building, used for administration purposes and residence for Superintendent and family, is of brick, two stories in height. The others are of wood. They were all in good condition. Much attention is given to the medical and surgical work. There is a good operating-room, a drug-room, and a goodly number of nurses. The buildings are heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and well supplied with bath and toilet facilities and water.

The farm consists of 440 acres of tillable land, rather sandy. About one hundred head of cattle are on the place, the same number of hogs, ten horses, and poultry. Five acres are in vines and orchard. This is a good, well-managed hospital. There are twenty employés.

SAN LUIS OBISPO—SAN LUIS OBISPO.

Inmates—Men, 45; women, 5. H. M. Cox, M. D., Superintendent.

One good central building and several small outbuildings, all of wood, constitute this hospital plant. Their condition is good. There were four general rooms for inmates, besides several outside used by

men who could help themselves. There is a fair provision for sick and for separation of sexes, plenty of water-closets and bathrooms, stoves and fireplaces, lamps and candles. There are a steward and matron in charge, and two nurses are employed. There is but a small quantity of land in the site and not much agricultural work is done.

SAN MATEO—SAN MATEO.

Inmates—Men, 21. A. EIKERENKOTTER, Superintendent.

The location is in a valley four miles west of San Mateo. The buildings are a large new building with four wards in it and a refectory building extending to the rear, an old building with a few rooms used by old men who prefer to be by themselves, and a cottage for the Superintendent and family. There is also a very poor building to be used for women if there are any. Its condition and arrangement are such that, let it be hoped, it may never be occupied. The main building has steam heat and plenty of water-closets and bathrooms. The water supply is a spring.

The farm consists of 147 acres, of which 87 are tillable. A dairy of twelve cows, a good herd of swine, and flock of chickens are kept. The garden is small, owing to lack of water for irrigation.

SANTA BARBARA—SANTA BARBARA.

Inmates—Men, 28; women, 4. A. L. LINQUEST, Superintendent.

The buildings are one central building and detached cottages, all built of wood. Their condition is good, but more room is required. There are six wards, and women are in a separate cottage. There is an operating-room and good care is given the sick and surgical patients. Two nurses are employed. There are only two bathrooms, and out-houses with no sewer, instead of water-closets.

The site contains 15 acres, 1 acre of which is in vegetables. A small number of cows and chickens are kept.

SANTA CLARA ALMSHOUSE—MILPITAS.

Inmates—Men, 140. R. M. GARRATT, Superintendent.

When the county located the almshouse it purchased a farm with a large, expensive dwelling on it. This building was wholly unsuited for the purpose, but too costly to throw away. It has been added to by cheap, detached buildings. The arrangement is a poor one and the conditions are bad. Fortunately no women are kept here.

There are 230 acres in the farm, and 35 cows were kept. About 10 acres were in garden and 10 acres more in orchard. This could be made a good place.

SANTA CLARA HOSPITAL—CAMPBELL.

Inmates—Men, 95; women, 45. W. A. MADDEN, Superintendent.

There is quite a contrast between the hospital and the almshouse of Santa Clara County. This is a large building, well arranged for the purpose and in good condition, except the plumbing. There are nine wards and an operating-room and a drug-room. The men here are all sick or surgical cases. Forty of the women are almshouse cases, and are kept here because there is no provision at the almshouse. There are one physician and two nurses employed. The premises were clean and showed good management.

There are 30 acres of land in the place, and 11 cows, 9 hogs, and 700 chickens were on the place. There are 9 acres of orchard.

SANTA CRUZ—SANTA CRUZ.

Inmates—Men, 49; women, 5; children, 1. S. E. MILLER, Superintendent.

In this hospital are three main buildings surrounding a small square. Some of the buildings are nearly new, others old, and all are of wood. There are six wards and eight single rooms for patients. The sexes are separated, and there is fair provision for the sick. The buildings are heated by stoves and lighted by lamps, and have ample water-closets and bathrooms. A fine laundry is being built, and this building will include a meat-house and storeroom, all much needed. A nurse is employed.

There are but 13 acres in the site, 2 of which are in orchard of a variety of fruits, and 2 in garden. There are but three cows and a small number of chickens on the place.

SHASTA—REDDING.

Inmates—Men, 43; women, 2. A. W. BAKER, Superintendent.

This hospital is located about three miles south of Redding. The buildings are of wood, one story, around a court. There are abundant rooms for classification and provision for the sick. The place is not arranged for convenience. There are no modern improvements and the toilet arrangements are bad, especially for the women, being an outhouse at considerable distance from the main building. The Superintendent receives only \$100 a month for himself and wife, and out of this he must pay his cook \$40 a month and any other help he may hire. There is not enough help and the patients have to care largely for themselves and help wait on others. As a result the inmates were not clean and the rooms are dirty. There are some very bad sick cases which need more than the usual care and attention, and are not receiving it. The Superintendent and wife are not to blame for this

condition. It is the result of too much economy on the part of the Supervisors. Two more nurses should be employed.

The farm of 60 acres is rather poor land. A small quantity of stock is kept, but the garden is not of much value.

SIERRA—DOWNIEVILLE.

Inmates—Men, 31; women, 1. S. IGLICK, M. D., Superintendent and County Physician. JOSEPH F. QUINN, Steward.

The hospital is about a mile up the valley from the town. The building is a large two-story wooden structure, nearly new. Some old buildings are annexed. A detached old house of two rooms furnished a home for the only woman inmate. There are seven rooms for inmates and provision for the sick is not very good. There is but one bathroom, an outhouse for water-closet, in good condition, the sewage going into the river, electric lights, and a water supply taken from the flume supplying the town. The two acres of available ground is made good use of in the growing of berries, potatoes, and other vegetables. There is no fire protection.

SISKIYOU—YREKA.

Inmates—Men, 52. GEORGE A. TEBBE, Superintendent.

There is one good, fair-sized building, nearly new. It was being kalsomined and painted inside. The other buildings are old and some of them unfit for use. Plans for a new building have been approved by this Board, and when built will make this a good hospital. The women poor are boarded in private families at present.

There are 13 acres of land in connection with the hospital. Of this, 9½ acres are tillable. Two acres are in garden. But little stock is kept.

SOLANO—FAIRFIELD.

Inmates—Men, 51; women, 10. H. E. FINNEY, Superintendent.

Buildings are located two miles northeast of court-house, and consist of one large central building and two detached buildings. One of the latter is the refectory and the other the women's department. The buildings are of wood, old, and in poor condition. The Superintendent has a separate cottage. There are nine rooms for inmates; also an operating-room with instruments. There is heat in the sitting-room only; three bathtubs, and water from a well. There are no toilet facilities, except an outhouse used by both men and women. It has two divisions, but both sexes go to and from it on the same walk.

The county has a farm of 60 acres, but of poor soil. No garden to speak of is cultivated, and but little stock is kept.

SONOMA—SANTA ROSA.

Inmates—Men, 80; women, 10. J. W. JESSE, M. D., Superintendent.

This hospital is located three miles northeast of Santa Rosa, and consists of several one-story wooden buildings, some of them connected and others detached. Some of the buildings are in fair condition and others bad. The classification is fair, and provision for the sick good. Two good nurses are employed. The premises show good care and management, but some new buildings are badly needed.

The farm consists of 130 acres, all tillable, and milk, eggs, and pork are produced.

STANISLAUS—MODESTO.

Inmates—Men, 43; women, 2. C. H. ARMISTEAD, Superintendent.

The building is an imposing one, but not well arranged for hospital purposes. It is built of wood around a hollow square, two stories high, and has verandas around the outside and around the hollow square, both above and below. There is good classification, and the numerous verandas give the inmates of the various wards plenty of opportunity for getting into the open air. The premises were clean and in good condition. The light is acetylene gas, and there are eight water-closets and five bath-rooms.

The site contains 20 acres of land, and cows and poultry are kept. There was no garden.

SUTTER—YUBA CITY.

Inmates—Men, 13. J. F. JONES, Superintendent.

The hospital is one and one half miles northwest of Yuba City. The buildings are old wooden rattle-traps, about ready to fall down. They are unfit for either hospital or living purposes. They are also poorly furnished, and lack ordinary conveniences. A separate house is provided for the Superintendent. There are three rooms without classification. No women are kept, and there is no place for any. The place was not clean. The basement was full of water and the place unsanitary. There are 5 acres of land, but no farming is done.

TEHAMA—RED BLUFF.

Inmates—Men, 29. E. J. CONARD, Superintendent.

There are two buildings—one central building with wings is nearly new, the other is old and unfit for use. The central building is used for residence of Superintendent and for the hospital cases. The other building is used for the old men. The furniture is scant and in bad condition. There is but one bathroom and two water-closets, and they are not in good condition.

There are 20 acres in the site, and 9 of them in orchard. Milk and eggs for the house are produced.

TRINITY—WEAVERVILLE.

Inmates—Men, 15. D. B. FIELD, M. D., Superintendent and County Physician.

The hospital buildings are a fair-sized wooden building and a cottage for the steward in charge. The buildings are in fair condition. The inmates are all custodial cases, and are well cared for, the bill of fare being an exceptionally good one. The buildings have electric lights and city water.

There are $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, nearly all in garden and fruit trees. A cow and about 100 chickens are kept.

TULARE—VISALIA.

Inmates—Men, 21; children, 1. GEORGE OSBORN, Superintendent.

The central building is a good two-story brick structure, in good condition, containing five rooms for patients. There are also some small detached cottages of wood, and a well-constructed tent arrangement for tuberculous cases. The main building is electric-lighted and has city water, city sewer, water-closets, and bathrooms. All was fairly clean, except the water-closets.

There is but one acre of land connected with this hospital, which is in the city of Visalia. No stock is therefore kept and no garden cultivated.

TUOLUMNE—SONORA.

Inmates—Men, 43; women, 4. ANDY SHINE, Superintendent.

The building is a good one, two and one half stories high, and pleasantly located on an elevation across from the railway station. It is in good condition and well cared for. The women are in a detached building in charge of a matron. There are forty-two rooms for inmates, and five for officers and employés. The buildings are supplied with electric lights, city water, water-closets, and bathroom. There is no hospital work done, the inmates being all custodial, or almshouse cases.

There is no farm in connection; no garden or stock, except a few chickens.

VENTURA—VENTURA.

Inmates—Men, 21; women, 1. F. M. PACKARD, Superintendent.

The hospital is located on the court-house square, and the majority of the inmates are hospital patients. The main building is of wood, good size, and in good condition. There are also a few small detached buildings occupied by old men able to wait on themselves. There are fifteen wards, the classification is good, and the provision for the sick excellent. There are nine water-closets, three bathrooms, with good plumbing and sewerage. It is provided with electric lights and city

water. The Superintendent furnishes everything in the way of supplies and help and receives \$5.50 per week for each inmate. He keeps his premises clean and gives the inmates good care. No farm in connection.

YOLO—WOODLAND.

Inmates—Men, 28; women, 4. C. E. BINNING, Superintendent.

The location is about one mile out of the town. The place consists of an administration building, two stories, with three wings extending to the rear—one for dining-room and kitchen, and the other two for patients. There are also a few old detached buildings, all of wood. There are four wards and also four rooms used for the inmates. The water supply is from both well and ditch. The heat is hot water, the lights electric. There are eight water-closets and only two bathrooms. Premises clean, condition good.

The farm consists of 40 acres, stocked with 18 cows, 5 horses, 55 hogs, and 200 chickens. There is no garden, and but few fruit trees.

YUBA—MARYSVILLE.

Inmates—Men, 39; women, 4. C. E. STONE, M. D., Superintendent and County Physician. DAN McDONALD, Steward in charge.

The building is a good one of wood, two stories and high basement. In the basement are kitchen and dining-room. The wards are all exposed on two sides and one end to the light, and the windows are numerous and sunlight abundant. The condition is excellent and the management to be commended. Besides five large wards, there are eighteen rooms used for inmates. There is good provision for sick and separation of sexes.

The site consists of 10 acres, but no farming is done.

STATISTICS OF CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE I.—STATE PRISONS.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1904.

	San Quentin.			Folsom.		Total.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
In prison June 30, 1903	1,507	22	1,529	808	22	2,315	22	2,337
On parole	29	0	29	8	0	37	0	37
At insane asylum	17	0	17	9	0	26	0	26
Out as witnesses	0	0	0	38	0	38	0	38
Total prisoners June 30, 1903	1,553	22	1,575	863	22	2,416	22	2,438
Received during the year	495	14	509	351	14	846	14	860
Total prisoners during the year	2,048	36	2,084	1,214	36	3,262	36	3,298
Discharged during the year	444	8	452	198	8	642	8	650
Pardoned during year	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
Paroled during year	40	0	40	10	0	50	0	50
Transferred to lone	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	3
Transferred to other prison	1	0	1	6	0	7	0	7
Sent to insane hospitals	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Executed	5	0	5	2	0	7	0	7
Died otherwise than executed	25	0	25	12	0	37	0	37
Otherwise passed out	30	0	30	65	0	95	0	95
Total passed out	548	8	556	297	8	845	8	853
Total prisoners June 30, 1904	1,500	28	1,528	917	28	2,417	28	2,445
On parole	35	0	35	14	0	49	0	49
At insane hospitals	17	0	17	10	0	27	0	27
Escaped and at large	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	10
In prison June 30, 1904	1,448	28	1,476	883	28	2,331	28	2,359

TABLE II.—STATE PRISONS.

Table of Sentences of California State Prisons.

Term.	San Quentin.	Folsom.	Total.
First	1,174	610	1,784
Second	185	193	378
Third	68	74	142
Fourth	31	17	48
Fifth	10	5	15
Sixth	3	2	5
Seventh	3	2	5
Eighth	2	2	4
Ninth	0	1	1
Tenth	0	1	1
Totals	1,476	907	2,383

TABLE III.—STATE PRISONS.

Summary of Ages of Prisoners.

Age.	*San Quentin.	Folsom.	Total.
20 and under	145	70	215
21-30	631	348	979
31-40	364	270	634
41-50	190	131	321
51-60	97	67	164
61-70	38	16	54
71-80	11	4	15
80 and over	0	1	1
Totals	*1,476	907	2,383

*Ages when received.

TABLE IV.—STATE PRISONS.

Education of Prisoners.

Kind of Education.	San Quentin.	Folsom.	Total.
College	14	4	18
Private	241	57	298
Public and private	182	84	266
Self	0	20	20
Public	873	664	1,537
None	166	78	245
Totals	1,476	907	2,383
<i>Degree of Education.</i>			
Read and write	1,310	828	2,138
Read and can not write	0	10	10
Neither read nor write	166	71	237
Totals	1,476	907	2,383

TABLE V.—STATE REFORM SCHOOLS.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1904.

	Ione.	Whittier.			Total.		
	Boys...	Boys...	Girls...	Total..	Boys...	Girls...	Total..
In school July 1, 1903	112	234	43	277	346	43	389
On parole July 1, 1903	0	160	9	169	160	9	169
Escapes at large, July 1, 1903	0	18	0	18	18	0	18
Under commitment July 1, 1903	112	412	52	464	524	52	576
Admitted during the year—							
By commitment	60	125	19	144	185	19	204
By transfer	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
Total admitted for the year	63	125	19	144	188	19	207
Passed out during the year—							
By discharge	31	71	17	88	102	17	119
By parole	0	67	8	75	67	8	75
By transfer	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
By escape	0	45	0	45	45	0	45
By death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total passed out	33	183	25	208	216	25	241
Paroled pupils discharged	0	56	5	61	56	5	61
Paroled pupils returned	0	15	1	16	15	1	16
Escaped pupils discharged	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
Escaped pupils returned	0	39	0	39	39	0	39
Net passed out	33	70	19	89	103	19	122
In school June 30, 1904	142	289	43	332	431	43	474
On parole June 30, 1904	0	156	11	167	156	11	167
Escapes at large June 30, 1904	0	21	0	21	21	0	21
Under commitment June 30, 1904	142	466	54	520	608	54	662

TABLE VI.—STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.
Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1904.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnews.			Mendocino.			So. California.			Total.		
	Men ...	Women	Total ...	Men ...	Women	Total ...	Men ...	Women	Total ...	Men ...	Women	Total ...	Men ...	Women	Total ...	Men ...	Women	Total ...
In Hospital July 1, 1903	1,047	625	1,572	827	627	1,454	624	397	1,021	428	175	603	475	247	722	3,401	1,971	5,372
On parole July 1, 1903	21	51	72	9	43	52	11	15	26	7	4	11	36	84	120	84	149	233
Not accounted for	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Escapes at large July 1, 1903	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	4	6	0	6	0	0	0	12	0	12
Under commitment July 1, 1903	1,068	576	1,644	838	670	1,508	639	412	1,051	446	179	625	511	283	794	3,497	2,120	5,617
Committed during the year	243	128	371	194	108	302	123	70	193	98	44	142	166	109	275	824	459	1,283
Total committed for year	1,311	704	2,015	1,032	778	1,810	762	482	1,244	544	223	767	677	392	1,069	4,321	2,579	6,900
Discharged as cured	81	25	106	59	35	94	34	20	54	45	12	57	72	27	99	291	119	410
Discharged as improved	22	15	37	4	7	11	11	9	20	18	6	24	7	4	11	62	41	103
Discharged as unimproved	7	3	10	8	17	25	7	4	11	3	1	4	0	0	0	25	25	50
Discharged not insane	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	5	3	8
Discharged not case for treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Died	113	67	180	100	62	162	63	30	93	32	13	45	50	20	70	353	192	550
Transferred to other Hospitals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3
Transferred to Home for Feeble-Minded	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Total passed out	223	110	333	176	123	299	115	63	178	100	33	133	133	52	185	447	381	1,128
Under commitment June 30, 1904	1,088	594	1,682	856	655	1,511	647	419	1,066	444	190	634	544	340	884	3,574	2,198	5,772
On parole June 30, 1904	21	36	57	15	30	45	15	17	32	12	2	14	45	55	100	108	140	248
Escapes at large June 30, 1904	10	0	10	5	0	5	8	0	8	5	0	5	4	0	4	32	0	32
In Hospital June 30, 1904	1,057	558	1,615	836	625	1,461	624	402	1,026	427	188	615	495	285	780	3,434	2,058	5,492

TABLE VII.—HOME FOR THE CARE AND TRAINING OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.
Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1904.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In Home July 1, 1903.....	280	224	504
On parole July 1, 1903.....	29	20	49
Under control of Home July 1, 1903.....	309	244	553
Admitted during the year.....	25	14	39
Under care during the year.....	334	258	592
Discharged during the year.....	21	14	35
Died during the year.....	11	7	18
Total passed out.....	32	21	53
Under control of Home June 30, 1904.....	302	237	539
On parole June 30, 1904.....	14	12	26
In Home June 30, 1904.....	288	225	513

TABLE VIII.—DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND ASYLUM.
Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1904.

	Deaf.			Blind.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On rolls June 30, 1903.....	77	55	132	42	22	64	119	77	*196
Admitted during the year.....	8	10	18	5	10	15	13	20	33
Total under instruction.....	85	65	150	47	32	79	132	97	229
Graduated.....	7	3	10	5	1	6	12	4	16
Died.....	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
Total passed out.....	8	3	11	5	2	7	13	5	18
On rolls June 30, 1904.....	77	62	139	42	30	72	119	92	211

*After graduation and before new pupils arrive.

TABLE IX.—HOME FOR ADULT BLIND.
Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1904.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Home July 1, 1903.....	78	18	96
On parole July 1, 1903.....	10	3	13
Under control of Home July 1, 1903.....	88	21	109
Admitted during the year.....	8	2	10
Under care during the year.....	96	23	119
Discharged during the year.....	6	0	6
Died during the year.....	0	0	0
Otherwise passed out.....	1	1	2
Total passed out.....	7	1	8
Under control of Home June 30, 1904.....	89	22	111
On parole June 30, 1904.....	12	2	14
In the Home June 30, 1904.....	77	20	97

TABLE X.—COUNTY JAILS.

Population January 1, 1904.

Counties.	Awaiting Trial.			Serving Sentence.			Sentenced to State Prison.		Others.		Total.
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Alameda	47	0	0	28	10	1	0	0	12	0	98
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Butte	5	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	18
Calaveras	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	0	0	0	18	0	10	0	0	0	0	28
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Fresno	13	0	0	47	0	0	2	0	0	0	62
Glenn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Humboldt	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Inyo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kern	11	1	0	46	1	0	0	0	0	0	59
Kings	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Lake	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lassen	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Los Angeles	31	6	1	138	1	0	6	0	0	0	183
Madera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marin	3	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	13
Mendocino	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Mariposa	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Merced	1	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Modoc	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mono	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Monterey	4	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Napa	2	0	0	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	15
Nevada	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Orange	1	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Placer	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	9
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	2	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Sacramento	12	4	0	74	0	0	1	0	1	0	92
San Benito	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
San Bernardino	13	1	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
San Diego	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	17
San Francisco	110	7	0	269	65	0	33	0	0	0	484
San Joaquin	10	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
San Luis Obispo	3	0	0	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	21
San Mateo	8	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	2	0	22
Santa Barbara	1	1	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Santa Clara	6	0	0	79	1	0	2	0	0	0	88
Santa Cruz	5	0	0	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
Shasta	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Sierra	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Siskiyou	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Solano	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Sonoma	5	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Stanislaus	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tehama	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	6	1	0	18	0	0	2	0	0	0	27
Tuolumne	0	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
Ventura	3	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Yolo	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Yuba	3	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Totals	337	22	3	1,141	79	11	55	0	23	0	1,688

TABLE XI.—COUNTY JAILS.

Population July 1, 1904.

Counties.	Awaiting Trial.			Serving Sentence.			Sentenced to State Prison.		All Others.		Total.....
	Men.....	Women ..	Children..	Men.....	Women ..	Children..	Men.....	Women ..	Men.....	Women ..	
Alameda.....	8	2	1	17	2	0	0	0	18	0	46
Alpine.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Butte.....	0	0	0	20	0	0	3	0	0	0	23
Calaveras.....	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Colusa.....	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Contra Costa.....	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Del Norte.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
El Dorado.....	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Fresno.....	6	0	0	38	1	0	3	0	0	0	48
Glenn.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt.....	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Inyo.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kern.....	1	0	0	19	4	0	4	0	8	0	36
Kings.....	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Lake.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lassen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles.....	58	1	0	86	2	0	8	0	0	0	155
Madera.....	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	6
Marin.....	1	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Mariposa.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mendocino.....	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Merced.....	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Modoc.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mono.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey.....	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Napa.....	5	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Nevada.....	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Orange.....	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Placer.....	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Plumas.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Riverside.....	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Sacramento.....	20	0	0	80	8	0	19	0	0	0	127
San Benito.....	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
San Bernardino.....	7	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
San Diego.....	7	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	18
San Francisco.....	96	3	0	197	59	0	21	6	3	1	386
San Joaquin.....	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
San Luis Obispo.....	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
San Mateo.....	3	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Santa Barbara.....	1	0	0	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	15
Santa Clara.....	6	1	0	31	2	0	2	0	1	0	43
Santa Cruz.....	3	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Shasta.....	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	9
Sierra.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou.....	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Solano.....	4	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	1	0	26
Sonoma.....	1	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Stanislaus.....	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sutter.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tehama.....	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Trinity.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare.....	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Tuolumne.....	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ventura.....	3	0	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	24
Yolo.....	2	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Yuba.....	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Totals.....	297	8	2	761	81	1	63	6	33	1	1,253

the duty of the Warden to cause such insane convict to be removed before a Superior Court of a county in which the State prison is located, in charge of an officer of the prison, or other suitable person, for the purpose of examination; and the cost of such removal shall be paid out of the State Treasury, in the same manner as when removed by the Sheriff, as herein provided.

Labor of prisoners—Credits for good behavior.

SEC. 20. The State Board of Prison Directors shall require of every able-bodied convict confined in a State Prison as many hours of faithful labor in each and every day during his term of imprisonment as shall be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the prison. Every convict who shall have no infraction of the rules and regulations of the prison, or laws of the State, recorded against him, and who performs in a faithful, orderly, and peaceful manner the duties assigned to him, shall be allowed from his term, instead and lieu of the credits heretofore allowed by law, a deduction of two months in each of the first two years, four months in each of the next two years, and five months in each of the remaining years of said term, and pro rata for any part of a year, where the sentence is for more or less than a year. The mode of reckoning credits shall be as shown in the following table:

Number of Years of Sentence.	Good Time Granted.	Total Good Time Made.	Time to be Served if Full Time is Made.
First year	2 months 2 months 10 months
Second year	2 months 4 months	.. 1 year and 8 months
Third year	4 months 8 months	.. 2 years and 4 months
Fourth year	4 months 1 year 3 years
Fifth year	5 months	.. 1 year and 5 months	.. 3 years and 7 months
Sixth year	5 months	.. 1 year and 10 months	.. 4 years and 2 months
Seventh year	5 months	.. 2 years and 3 months	.. 4 years and 9 months
Eighth year	5 months	.. 2 years and 8 months	.. 5 years and 4 months
Ninth year	5 months	.. 3 years and 1 month	.. 5 years and 11 months
Tenth year	5 months	.. 3 years and 6 months	.. 6 years and 5 months

And so on, through as many years as may be the term of the sentence. Each convict shall be held entitled to these deductions, unless the Board of Directors shall find that for misconduct or other cause he should not receive them. But if any convict shall commit any assault upon his keeper, or any foreman, officer, convict or person, or otherwise endanger life, or shall be guilty of any flagrant disregard of the rules of the prison, or commit any misdemeanor, or in any manner violate any of the rules and regulations of the prison, he shall forfeit all deductions of time earned by him for good conduct before the commission of such offense, or that, under this section, he may earn in the future, or shall forfeit such part of such deductions as to the Board of Directors may seem just; such forfeiture, however, shall be made only by the Board of Directors after due proof of the offense and notice to the offender; nor shall any forfeiture be imposed when a party has violated any rule or rules without violence or evil intent, of which the Directors shall be the sole judges. The board shall have power to restore credits forfeited, for such reasons as by them may seem proper.

United States criminals.

SEC. 21. All criminals sentenced to the State prisons by the authority of the United States shall be received and kept according to the sentence of the court by which they were tried, and the prisoners so confined shall be subject in all respects and discipline and treatment as though committed under the laws of this State. The Wardens are hereby authorized to charge and receive from the United States, for the use of the State, an amount sufficient for the support of each prisoner, the cost of all clothing that may be furnished, and one dollar per month for the use of the prisoner. No other or further charge shall be made by any officer for or on account of such prisoners.

TABLE XIII.—COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Population January 1, 1904.

Counties.	Hosp. Pay Patients.		Hosp. Charity Patients.		Custodial Cases.		Total.		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Alameda	0	0	114	16	117	50	231	66	297
Amador	1	0	51	4	0	0	52	4	56
Butte	1	0	40	3	23	0	64	3	67
Calaveras	2	0	7	0	65	0	74	0	74
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	39
Contra Costa	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	3	64
Del Norte	2	0	0	0	12	3	14	3	17
El Dorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	65
Fresno	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	14	139
Glenn	0	0	12	0	4	1	16	1	17
Humboldt	0	0	8	1	51	6	59	7	66
Inyo	0	0	1	0	12	0	13	0	13
Kings	0	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	7
Kern	0	0	42	0	1	0	43	0	43
Lake	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
Lassen	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Los Angeles—Hospital	2	2	142	34	0	0	144	36	180
Los Angeles—Farm	0	0	0	0	181	22	181	22	203
Madera	0	0	26	1	21	0	47	1	48
Marin	0	0	2	0	23	3	25	3	28
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	2	30
Mendocino	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	1	50
Merced	0	0	28	0	21	31	49	31	80
Mono	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
Modoc	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	1	6
Monterey	0	0	0	0	44	2	44	2	46
Napa	0	0	0	0	41	2	41	2	43
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	6	82
Orange	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	1	7
Placer	2	0	0	0	0	0	69	5	74
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	23
Riverside	0	0	18	8	8	0	26	8	34
Sacramento	0	0	82	19	147	21	229	40	269
San Benito	0	1	2	0	14	5	16	6	22
San Bernardino	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	9	104
San Diego	2	1	0	0	59	8	61	9	70
San Francisco—Farm	0	0	170	50	623	310	793	360	1,153
San Francisco—Hospital	0	0	330	146	0	0	330	146	476
San Joaquin	2	0	0	0	0	0	147	17	164
San Mateo	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	1	26
Santa Barbara	1	0	0	0	22	3	23	3	26
Santa Clara—Farm	0	0	0	0	143	0	143	0	143
Santa Clara—Hospital	0	0	102	5	0	32	102	37	139
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	44	4	44	4	48
Shasta	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	50
San Luis Obispo	1	1	0	0	44	5	45	6	51
Sierra	0	0	8	0	32	1	40	1	41
Siskiyou	1	0	4	0	47	0	52	0	52
Sonoma	0	0	32	9	61	3	93	12	105
Stanislaus	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	1	41
Solano	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	7	49
Sutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16
Tehama	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	2	33
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	15
Tulare	0	0	10	0	9	0	19	0	19
Tuolumne	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	7	56
Ventura	0	0	14	0	9	0	23	0	23
Yolo	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	5	33
Yuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	2	55
Totals	17	5	1,267	298	1,932	535	4,275	910	5,185

TABLE XIV.—COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Population July 1, 1904.

Counties.	HOSPITAL.				CUSTODIAL.								TOTAL.		Total
	Pay Patients.		Charity Patients.		Under 5 y'rs.		5 to 16 years.		16 to 60 years.		Over 60 years.		Male	Female	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Alameda	0	0	84	33	0	0	0	0	40	4	94	43	218	70	288
Alpine	No	Cou	nty	Hos	pi	tal									
Amador	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	44	2	48	5	53
Butte	1	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	35	3	62	3	65
Calaveras	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	56	0	68	0	68
Colusa	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	14	0	22	0	22
Contra Costa	2	1	7	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	34	3	45	6	51
Del Norte	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	3	17	3	20
El Dorado	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	51	0	61	0	61
Fresno	2	0	57	4	3	1	2	3	20	8	31	6	115	22	137
Glenn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	12	0	12
Humboldt	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	10	5	36	0	55	6	61
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	11	1	12
Kern	0	0	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	1	38	3	41
Kings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	7
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
Los Angeles—Hospital	3	1	88	21	0	0	0	0	15	8	5	5	111	35	146
Los Angeles—Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	39	4	143	17	182	22	204
Madera	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	28	0	39	0	39
Marin	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	21	1	27	2	29
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	24	0	24	1	25
Mendocino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	3	43	3	46
Merced	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	22	1	29	1	30
Merced, branch	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	1	6
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
Monterey	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	2	38	2	40
Napa	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	2	42	2	44
Nevada	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	12	7	46	0	81	7	88
Orange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2
Placer	2	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	10	0	38	0	60	4	64
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	24	0	24
Riverside	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	18	3	6	1	25	6	31
Sacramento	0	0	87	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	26	207	35	242
San Benito	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	16	3	19
San Bernardino	0	0	70	2	0	0	0	0	15	1	9	4	94	7	101
San Diego	4	3	16	4	1	1	0	0	3	1	48	5	72	14	86
S. Francisco—Almsh'se	0	0	185	88	0	0	0	0	412	74	108	24	705	186	891
San Joaquin	5	3	106	19	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	112	23	135
San Luis Obispo	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	4	47	4	51
San Mateo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	6	0	27	0	27
Santa Barbara	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	4	28	4	32
Santa Clara—Hospital	0	0	99	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	99	46	145
Santa Clara—Almsh'se	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	113	0	119	0	119
Santa Cruz	0	0	10	1	0	0	1	0	19	0	16	0	46	1	47
Shasta	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	2	48	2	50
Sierra	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	26	0	30	0	30
Siskiyou	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	40	0	52	0	52
Solano	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	28	9	44	9	53
Sonoma	3	1	32	12	0	0	0	0	9	1	51	0	95	14	109
Stanislaus	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	22	1	30	3	33
Sutter	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	14	0	14
Tehama	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	18	0	18
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	12	0	15	0	15
Tulare	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	16	2	18
Tuolumne	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	6	0	46	0	46
Ventura	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	16	2	18
Yolo	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	17	2	26	4	30
Yuba	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	4	47	4	51
Totals	33	9	1106	203	4	4	5	5	726	123	1726	224	3600	568	4168

TABLE XV.—COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Movement of Population July 1, 1903, to July 1, 1904.

Counties.	No. of Inmates July 1, 1903.	No. Received during Year.	Total for Year	Discharged	Runaway	Died	Sent to State In- stitutions.	Sent to other Counties.	Sent out of State	Total passed out	No. Inmates June 30, 1904.
Alameda	278	909	1,187	762	0	137	0	0	0	899	288
Alpine	No	hospital									
Amador	45	78	123	47	0	22	0	1	0	70	53
Butte	72	287	359	236	0	51	3	3	1	294	65
Calaveras	73	109	182	81	0	33	0	0	0	114	68
Colusa*	39	45	84	56	2	2	0	2	0	62	22
Contra Costa	64	216	280	137	3	25	9	5	0	229	51
Del Norte	19	6	25	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	20
El Dorado	70	58	128	34	0	32	1	0	0	67	61
Fresno	122	555	677	463	0	68	4	4	1	540	137
Glenn	15	85	100	77	0	10	0	1	0	38	12
Humboldt	62	141	203	121	0	20	1	0	0	142	61
Inyo	15	6	21	5	0	4	0	0	0	9	12
Kern	36	440	476	382	0	53	0	0	0	435	41
Kings	12	56	68	52	0	9	0	0	0	61	7
Lake	3	5	8	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	4
Lassen	4	15	19	11	0	3	0	0	0	14	5
Los Angeles—Farm.	190	175	365	151	0	5	0	0	5	161	204
Los Angeles—Hosp'l	147	1,957	2,104	1,643	0	315	0	0	0	1,958	146
Madera	30	175	205	151	0	14	1	0	0	166	39
Marin	23	51	74	36	0	7	2	0	0	45	29
Mariposa	31	22	53	18	0	8	1	1	0	28	25
Mendocino	37	90	127	63	0	17	1	0	0	81	46
Merced	26	91	117	62	0	16	6	3	0	87	30
Merced, branch	6	59	65	54	0	3	0	0	0	57	8
Modoc	10	5	15	6	0	2	0	1	0	9	6
Mono	No	report.									
Monterey	43	108	151	96	1	12	2	0	0	111	40
Napa	42	122	164	86	0	16	10	8	0	120	44
Nevada	75	152	227	112	0	27	0	0	0	139	88
Orange	No	hospital.									
Placer	62	241	303	206	0	33	0	0	0	239	64
Plumas	17	38	55	23	0	8	0	0	0	31	24
Riverside	51	164	195	138	0	23	0	2	1	164	31
Sacramento	199	3,114	3,313	2,854	0	216	1	0	0	3,071	242
San Benito	19	41	60	32	0	9	0	0	0	41	19
San Bernardino	101	417	518	354	1	62	0	0	0	417	101
San Diego	72	249	321	180	0	45	10	0	0	235	86
San Fran.—Almsh'se	837	891	1,728	520	108	174	35	0	0	837	891
San Joaquin	132	603	735	527	4	64	5	0	0	600	135
San Luis Obispo	38	142	180	103	0	19	7	0	0	129	51
San Mateo	22	31	53	20	0	5	0	1	0	26	27
Santa Barbara	30	70	100	39	0	17	0	12	0	68	32
Santa Clara—Hosp'l	116	461	577	362	0	70	0	0	0	432	145
Santa Clara—Almsh.	120	86	206	83	0	4	0	0	0	87	119
Santa Cruz	48	125	173	92	3	27	3	0	1	126	47
Shasta	47	137	184	102	0	32	0	0	0	134	50
Sierra	34	19	53	8	0	15	0	0	0	23	30
Siskiyou	49	80	129	61	0	16	0	0	0	77	52
Solano	50	210	260	158	10	28	6	5	0	207	53
Sonoma	88	349	437	226	50	43	7	2	0	328	109
Stanislaus	30	181	211	140	0	28	10	0	0	178	33
Sutter	11	54	65	42	0	8	0	1	0	51	14
Tehama	14	124	138	97	0	19	0	3	1	120	18
Trinity	17	11	28	9	0	3	0	1	0	13	15
Tulare	18	79	97	71	0	8	0	0	0	79	18
Tuolumne	49	99	148	57	4	24	5	10	2	102	46
Ventura	19	140	159	109	4	21	5	2	0	141	18
Yolo	32	118	150	91	0	17	2	9	1	120	30
Yuba	39	156	195	127	0	16	1	0	0	144	51
Totals	3,930	14,448	18,378	11,826	190	1,971	138	77	13	14,215	4,163

* From February 1st only, when present Superintendent took charge.

TABLE XVI.—SUMMARY, COUNTY JAILS.

Number in jail July 1, 1903.....	1,178
Number admitted during the year.....	20,759
Total in jail during year.....	21,935
Of these there were—	
Sent to State prison.....	747
Sent to reform school.....	170
Served sentence in jail.....	11,286
Not indicted.....	700
Released on habeas corpus.....	188
Acquitted.....	3,907
Escaped.....	70
Died in jail.....	19
Insane sent to hospitals.....	339
Otherwise released.....	3,302
Total passed out.....	20,708
In jail July 1, 1904.....	1,227
To this add 28 in Solano County.....	26
Total.....	1,253
Increase during the year.....	101

The table of movement of population of the county jails is not complete, the Sheriff of Solano County not having reported as required by law.

It was hoped that this table would be accurate, but its accuracy must depend upon the care and accuracy with which the sheriffs make their reports. There are some evidences of error, but this was the first report of the kind called for, and it is hoped the next ones will be more carefully made.

There are evidently too many reported "released on habeas corpus," and the number "otherwise passed out" is too large. This is probably owing to the fact that some sheriffs were not careful to classify, and also to the fact that many are put in jail and then given a few hours to leave town. This practice must be condemned. It does not cure crime; it passes the culprit on to the next town to commit another offense. These figures show a terrible criminal record. Those counties along the main railway lines suffer the most. The vast majority of these offenders are not residents, mere tramps. With their identity lost, among these are undoubtedly the toughest criminals of the country. These evils will increase unless rigid laws are enacted to suppress the tramp nuisance. Labor is the best remedy for vagrancy yet found, and if our State will prepare to give each vagrant a severe dose of labor instead of two hours to get out of town the evil can be very much reduced if not entirely wiped out. In wiping out this tramp nuisance we will wipe out a long calendar of petty offenses.

TABLE XVII.—SUMMARY, COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Number in hospitals July 1, 1903.....	3,930
Number received during the year.....	14,448
Total in hospitals during the year.....	18,378
Of these there were—	
Discharged.....	11,828
Runaway.....	190
Died.....	1,971
Sent to State institutions.....	138
Sent to other counties.....	77
Sent out of State.....	13
Total passed out.....	14,215
Remaining in hospitals July 1, 1904.....	4,163
Increase during the year.....	233

The number remaining in the hospitals at the close of the year is small compared with the number admitted during the year. It shows the large number of the temporarily sick that go to them for hospital treatment, and, recovering, go out to work again. The large number thus treated shows the importance of caring well for this class. It is the most important feature of our hospital work.

The movement of population of our county hospitals does not include the counties of Mono and San Francisco. The latter changed wardens soon after the close of the fiscal year, which accounts for the absence of a report. We know of no reason why the superintendent of the county hospital of Mono County should not comply with the law. Colusa County also changed superintendents during the year, and the new superintendent was unable to report except for the time he was in charge, owing to a lack of proper records.

TABLE XVIII.—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Cost of Maintenance for Year ending June 30, 1904.

	Support.	Salaries.	Total.	Average Daily No. of Inmates	Daily Cost Per Capita.	Yearly Cost Per Capita.
State Prison at San Quentin..	\$153,290.72	\$60,000.00	\$213,290.72	1,495.5	\$0 38.9	\$142.62
State Prison at Folsom	90,533.38	47,251.93	137,785.31	820	45.9	168.03
Total cost of Prisons	\$243,824.10	\$107,251.93	\$351,076.03	2,315.5	\$0 41.4	\$151.62
Preston School of Industry..	\$24,971.56	\$24,590.51	\$49,562.07	115.76	\$1 17	\$423.14
Whittier State School	54,360.62	47,412.94	101,773.56	300	92.68	339.20
Total cost of Reform Schools..	\$79,332.18	\$72,003.45	\$151,335.63	415.76	\$0 99.4	\$363.99
Stockton State Hospital.....	\$108,608.12	\$103,633.11	\$210,241.23	1,644	\$0 35.0	\$128.10
Napa State Hospital.....	110,809.86	103,762.43	214,572.29	1,471	39.9	146.03
Agnews State Hospital	80,277.30	69,998.31	150,275.61	1,034	39.4	145.33
Mendocino State Hospital.....	59,934.94	43,448.39	103,383.33	622.87	47.4	173.48
Southern Cal. State Hospital..	82,251.74	53,787.53	136,039.27	739.33	50.0	183.14
Total cost of State Hospitals..	\$439,881.96	\$379,629.77	\$819,511.73	5,510.20	\$0 40.6	\$148.72
Home for Feeble-Minded.....	\$53,884.37	\$39,597.21	\$93,481.58	520	\$0 49	\$179.34
Home for Adult Blind.....	\$13,754.74	\$10,969.29	\$24,724.03	129	\$0 52.4	\$191.85
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind	\$29,208.19	\$44,071.32	\$73,279.51	-----	-----	-----

*Total Cost of State Charitable and Correctional Institutions under
Supervision of this Board.*

For support	\$859,885 54
For salaries	653,552 97
Grand total	\$1,513,438 51

TABLE XIX.—COUNTY HOSPITALS—EXPENDITURES.

Counties.	Salaries and Wages.	Ordinary Repairs.	Groceries and Provisions.	Fuel and Light.	Clothing.	Coffins and Funeral Expenses.	Feed for Stock.	Other Ordinary Expenses.	Total Expense.
Alameda.	\$14,880 43	\$539 53	\$24,152 62	\$4,383 60	\$527 65	\$170 43	\$2,475 33	\$29,918 87	\$77,028 46
Alpine.	No	hospital.							
Amador.	2,002 35	304 69	3,433 09	423 25	486 78	187 00	163 65	822 71	7,523 52
Butte.	3,472 80	3,549 03	4,695 07	886 00	941 20	179 80	224 12	1,109 64	15,067 66
Calaveras.	3,943 45	391 66	4,651 20	690 40	417 25	156 00	188 29	341 55	10,779 80
Colusa.	950 00	100 00	350 00	500 00	75 00		150 00		2,125 00
Contra Costa.	2,100 00	150 00	3,672 00	518 00	925 00		150 00		6,915 00
Del Norte.	1,200 00		1,320 00	125 00	150 00	50 00			2,845 00
El Dorado.	2,123 35	792 58	3,036 10	761 73	283 29	348 00	144 51	491 82	7,961 38
Fresno.	8,798 22	410 25	22,929 35			960 25		474 04	33,572 11
Glenn.	720 00	500 00	1,200 00	300 00	150 00	60 00	50 00	2,400 00	5,880 00
Humboldt.	3,440 95	1,103 72	4,686 60	1,542 46	714 24	124 00	100 51	1,960 35	13,672 83
Inyo.	On	contract.							
Kern.	1,102 50	200 00	1,800 00	1,120 00	400 00	200 00	80 00	1,200 00	6,102 50
Kings.	1,976 75	451 68	916 32	356 58	112 63	70 00	150 88	284 37	4,319 21
Lake.	On	contract.							
Lassen.	1,380 00	40 00	400 00	140 00	100 00	100 00	80 00		2,220 00
Los Angeles—Hospital.	16,794 40	2,195 64	24,268 99	4,388 17	2,871 65		509 86	11,208 00	60,786 71
Los Angeles—Farm.	8,864 30	1,991 61	10,982 14	1,416 65	1,495 04	16 00	3,267 92	2,623 13	30,656 79
Madera.	1,712 50	683 85	2,824 41	538 00	570 76	180 00		1,184 40	7,993 92
Marin.	1,120 00	253 05	2,120 37	500 00	267 15	10 00	303 58	622 04	5,198 19
Mariposa.	On	contract.							
Mendocino.	2,551 00	189 26	3,164 68	852 75	383 75	312 55	242 72	473 05	8,179 76
Merced.	3,000 00	241 22	2,925 14	454 89	368 03		269 12	241 22	7,529 62
Merced—Branch.	On	contract.							
Modoc.	On	contract.							
Mono.	No	report.							
Monterey.	2,556 00	200 00	1,770 30	800 00	863 45	52 00	271 46		6,513 21
Napa.	2,600 00	446 12	3,686 20	322 50	248 73	320 00		1,521 62	9,145 17
Nevada.	No	report.							
Orange.	No	hospital.							
Placer.	3,720 00		5,632 00	1,165 00	675 00	297 00		1,420 00	12,909 00

TABLE XIX.—COUNTY HOSPITALS—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Counties.	Salaries and Wages.	Ordinary Repairs.	Groceries and Provisions.	Fuel and Light.	Clothing.	Coffins and Funeral Expenses.	Feed for Stock.	Other Ordinary Expenses.	Total Expense.
Plumas.....	\$1,560 30	\$208 65	\$338 92	\$96 67	\$243 39	\$78 00	\$121 34	\$1,130 21	\$4,377 48
Riverside.....	5,402 31	251 00	2,363 03	467 80	544 17	15 00	236 15	2,312 50	11,591 97
Sacramento.....	12,728 47	2,959 33	13,440 07	3,338 92	775 20	-----	1,012 01	-----	34,254 00
San Benito.....	No report.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
San Bernardino.....	6,164 05	12,856 70	7,793 16	2,297 35	1,046 06	-----	235 29	2,695 20	33,057 81
San Diego.....	4,794 63	363 25	4,298 28	1,466 59	547 13	647 50	669 20	1,236 40	13,992 98
San Francisco—Alms-house.....	25,000 00	39 20	18,468 90	5,832 79	3,602 37	-----	4,413 61	27,623 13	84,699 80
San Joaquin.....	14,623 81	15,299 72	9,759 67	3,433 04	3,086 18	120 00	208 13	-----	46,530 55
San Luis Obispo.....	3,847 00	200 00	1,856 76	1,199 72	246 15	57 00	200 00	500 00	8,136 63
San Mateo.....	2,040 00	50 00	1,800 00	150 00	100 00	60 00	860 00	100 00	4,660 00
Santa Barbara.....	2,307 30	230 64	1,622 02	368 90	138 92	49 50	-----	1,449 20	6,166 48
Santa Clara—Alms-house.....	5,098 92	2,886 72	5,311 69	2,022 59	727 61	10 50	477 90	1,782 06	13,327 98
Santa Clara—Hospital.....	5,958 00	719 41	6,664 09	3,560 75	703 55	-----	657 48	3,123 40	21,396 68
Santa Cruz.....	2,100 00	150 00	2,896 50	734 55	521 50	277 00	383 00	310 00	7,372 55
Shasta.....	No report.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sierra.....	1,820 00	300 00	2,500 00	280 00	240 00	300 00	200 00	550 00	6,190 00
Sierraville.....	3,083 50	155 50	3,382 95	758 00	356 27	200 00	180 52	604 27	8,741 01
Solano.....	2,280 00	968 66	4,060 63	562 96	315 94	480 00	165 91	1,089 49	9,323 98
Sonoma.....	4,562 30	909 82	7,315 09	1,779 46	993 50	703 50	428 28	2,716 43	19,406 38
Stanislaus.....	4,240 00	244 97	1,292 99	276 35	88 60	71 10	318 04	999 07	7,521 12
Sutter.....	On contract.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tehama.....	1,680 00	100 00	866 00	325 00	50 00	237 50	125 00	-----	4,569 27
Trinity.....	No report.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,413 50
Tulare.....	2,400 00	150 00	1,200 00	385 00	100 00	150 00	-----	100 00	4,425 00
Tuolumne.....	2,160 00	100 00	1,800 00	850 00	250 00	350 00	-----	100 00	5,610 00
Ventura.....	1,225 00	1,148 36	6,677 88	146 85	133 04	85 69	-----	5,767 30	15,234 12
Yolo.....	3,600 00	800 00	1,200 00	750 00	640 00	265 00	-----	950 00	8,205 00
Yuba.....	2,960 00	927 21	1,469 43	595 46	375 03	50 00	300 00	2,033 67	8,760 80
Totals.....	\$211,654 59	\$56,164 02	\$243,614 64	\$53,763 13	\$27,811 21	\$8,040 32	\$19,631 81	\$115,469 14	\$752,801 10

*From February 1st only, when present Superintendent took charge.

EXPENDITURES OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

1903.

Oct.—E. C. Moore—			
Traveling expenses, Whittier, Los Angeles, and Patton,			
August	\$42 80		
Traveling expenses, Southern California Hospital,			
September	41 35		
			\$84 15
W. C. Patterson—			
Traveling expenses, Whittier, August.....	\$0 90		
Traveling expenses, Southern California Hospital,			
September	4 20		
Traveling expenses, Board meeting, San Francisco....	39 40		
Letter file and copying book.....	1 75		
			46 25
W. A. Gates—			
Salary, September.....	\$50 00		
Salary, October.....	200 00		
			250 00
Nov.—Milton Heynemann—			
Office furniture.....			96 20
The Emporium—			
Rug for office.....			20 00
The Typewriter Exchange—			
Smith Premier Typewriter and carbon.....			65 80
Deering & Robinson—			
Lettering for door.....			1 75
H. S. Crocker Company—			
Stationery	\$23 00		
Office supplies.....	2 03		
			25 03
W. A. Gates—			
Expressage on reports.....	\$15 80		
Office supplies.....	1 45		
			17 25
J. K. McLean—			
Traveling expenses to Yreka and Redding.....			13 00
W. A. Gates—			
Salary			200 00
Abbie M. Parrott—			
Office rent.....			35 00
O. K. Cushing—			
Traveling expenses, San Quentin, August.....	\$0 50		
Traveling expenses, Southern California institutions,			
November	38 10		
			38 60
Charles A. Ramm—			
Traveling expenses, San Quentin.....	\$0 50		
Traveling expenses, Southern California institutions...	33 50		
			34 00
W. A. Gates—			
Traveling expenses, Sacramento.....	\$6 00		
Traveling expenses, Southern California institutions..	46 10		
Stationery	30		
Stenographer, 7 days.....	7 00		
			59 40
Dec.—W. A. Gates—			
Salary			200 00
Gertrude V. Tucker—			
Salary, December 14-31.....			25 00
E. C. Moore—			
Traveling expenses, Ukiah.....	\$9 00		
Traveling expenses, Eldridge.....	1 20		
			10 20

1903.

Dec.—H. S. Crocker Company—

Filing cases.....	\$80 20
Office supplies.....	3 25

\$83 45

J. K. McLean—

Telephone message to Governor.....	\$1 25
Trip to Sacramento.....	6 20
Pullman fare, Los Angeles.....	2 50
Telegram.....	50

10 45

Department of State Printing—

Printing.....	42 50
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Bancroft-Whitney Company—

Codes of California.....	17 50
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Abbie M. Parrott—

Office rent.....	35 00
------------------	-------

W. A. Gates—

Exchange.....	\$0 95
Office expenses.....	4 10
Telegrams.....	80
Expressage on reports.....	2 10
Traveling expenses, Stockton and Ione.....	3 15
Mileage book.....	30 00
Postage.....	5 00
Traveling expenses, Napa.....	2 60

48 70

1904.

Jan.—W. A. Gates—

Salary.....	200 00
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Gertrude V. Tucker—

Salary.....	45 00
-------------	-------

Charles A. Ramm—

Traveling expenses, Ukiah.....	4 50
--------------------------------	------

W. A. Gates—

Exchange.....	\$0 60
Office supplies.....	4 35
Expressage.....	1 05
Postage.....	3 00
Traveling expenses, Ukiah.....	6 25
Traveling expenses, Santa Rosa.....	5 25
Traveling expenses, San Rafael.....	3 75

24 25

Abbie Parrott—

Office rent.....	35 00
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E. C. Moore—

Traveling expenses, Whittier.....	35 25
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J. K. McLean—

Traveling expenses, Ukiah and Santa Rosa.....	6 45
---	------

Feb.—W. A. Gates—

Salary.....	200 00
-------------	--------

Gertrude V. Tucker—

Salary.....	45 00
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O. K. Cushing—

Traveling expenses, Agnews, December.....	\$2 20
Traveling expenses, Napa.....	2 50
Traveling expenses, Folsom.....	3 70
Traveling expenses, Stockton.....	4 40
Traveling expenses, Ione.....	6 20

19 00

W. A. Gates—

Reports, National Conference, 5 volumes.....	\$3 75
Postage.....	10 00
Telegrams.....	1 10
Traveling expenses, Sacramento.....	1 20
Traveling expenses, Stockton.....	2 40
Expressage.....	60
Telephone, January and February.....	8 45
Office supplies and carfare.....	2 40
Exchange.....	45
Traveling expenses, San Quentin.....	50

30 85

Department of State Printing—

Printing, stationery and reports.....	42 00
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1904.

Feb.—Abbie M. Parrott—		
Office rent.....		\$35 00
H. S. Crocker Company—		
Filing cases.....	\$18 25	
2 clips.....	90	
6 binders.....	6 00	
Postal scale.....	2 50	
		27 65
Charles A. Ramm—		
Traveling expenses, Folsom and Stockton.....		8 05
J. K. McLean—		
Traveling expenses, Folsom and Stockton.....		5 50
Mar.—W. A. Gates—		
Salary		200 00
Gertrude V. Tucker—		
Salary		45 00
Abbie M. Parrott—		
Office rent.....		35 00
W. A. Gates—		
Traveling expenses, Santa Cruz.....	\$2 65	
Traveling expenses, Salinas.....	2 20	
Traveling expenses, Hollister.....	3 00	
Traveling expenses, San José.....	3 85	
Traveling expenses, Fresno.....	2 95	
Traveling expenses, Hanford.....	1 50	
Traveling expenses, Bakersfield.....	3 00	
Traveling expenses, Visalia.....	5 50	
Traveling expenses, Whittier.....	5 55	
Traveling expenses, Ventura.....	50	
Traveling expenses, Santa Barbara.....	2 85	
Traveling expenses, San Luis Obispo.....	12 20	
Office supplies.....	75	
Exchange	55	
Mileage book.....	30 00	
		72 05
H. S. Crocker Company—		
Filing cases.....		18 25
Pacific States Tel. and Tel. Co.—		
Telephone		5 05
The Emporium—		
Office desk.....		31 00
Department of State Printing—		
Printing blanks.....		19 25
J. K. McLean—		
Traveling expenses, Whittier and Southern California		
State Hospital.....		14 25
Apr.—W. A. Gates—		
Salary		200 00
Gertrude V. Tucker—		
Salary		45 00
Abbie M. Parrott—		
Office rent.....		35 00
H. S. Crocker Company—		
Filing cases.....		10 35
W. A. Gates—		
Exchange	\$0 50	
Postage	5 00	
Traveling expenses, Napa.....	2 10	
Mileage book.....	30 00	
Traveling expenses, San Quentin.....	60	
Office supplies.....	5 50	
Expressage	25	
Telephone bill.....	4 50	
		48 45
May—W. A. Gates—		
Salary		200 00
Gertrude V. Tucker—		
Salary		45 00
Abbie M. Parrott—		
Office rent.....		35 00

1904.

May—W. C. Patterson—			
Traveling expenses, Whittier, November.....	\$0 50		
Traveling expenses, San Quentin, April.....	53 55		
Traveling expenses, Sacramento, April.....	3 90		
Traveling expenses, Agnew.....	1 10		
			\$59 05
H. S. Crocker Company—			
Stationery	\$10 05		
Edison mimeograph, and supplies.....	22 15		
Ink wells	1 00		
			33 20
W. A. Gates—			
Traveling expenses, Colusa, April.....	\$2 45		
Traveling expenses, Willows.....	2 00		
Traveling expenses, Red Bluff.....	2 50		
Traveling expenses, Marysville.....	3 50		
Traveling expenses, Oroville.....	3 50		
Traveling expenses, Woodland.....	1 50		
Traveling expenses, Sacramento.....	1 10		
Exchange on remittance.....	0 43		
Office supplies and carfare.....	1 75		
Expressage on reports.....	9 65		
Traveling expenses Sacramento.....	3 45		
Telephone bill.....	1 10		
Postage	5 00		
			37 93
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co.—			
Mileage book.....			30 00
June—W. A. Gates—			
Salary			200 00
Gertrude V. Tucker—			
Salary			45 00
Abbie M. Parrott—			
Office rent.....			35 00
E. C. Moore—			
Traveling expenses, Ione.....			9 20
W. A. Gates—			
Telephone, May and June.....	\$9 45		
Exchange	0 68		
Traveling expenses, Madera	3 90		
Traveling expenses, Mariposa	5 50		
Traveling expenses, Merced	6 25		
Traveling expenses, Sonora	1 85		
Traveling expenses, San Andreas.....	2 50		
Traveling expenses, Jackson	2 50		
Traveling expenses, Ione	1 50		
Traveling expenses, Modesto	2 95		
Traveling expenses, Nevada City.....	3 80		
Traveling expenses, Auburn	3 00		
Traveling expenses, Placerville	5 30		
Traveling expenses, Sacramento	6 90		
Traveling expenses, Martinez	1 50		
Traveling expenses, Suisun	3 75		
Traveling expenses, Napa	4 15		
Traveling expenses, San Mateo	4 70		
Expressage	1 62		
Office supplies.....	0 65		
Postage	5 00		
			77 45
H. S. Crocker Company—			
Mimeograph supplies.....	\$6 80		
1000 sheets paper.....	2 50		
			9 30
Southern Pacific Company—			
Mileage book.....			90 00
Total			\$3,907 51
Total rebate on mileage books.....			\$19 12
Actual amount expended.....			<u>\$3,888 39</u>

EXPENDITURES ANALYZED.

Salaries—		
W. A. Gates.....	\$1,850 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker.....	295 00	
		\$2,145 00
Extra office help.....		7 00
Traveling expenses of members—		
E. C. Moore.....	\$138 80	
O. K. Cushing.....	\$57 60	
Rebate on mileage book.....	0 50	
		57 10
J. K. McLean.....	47 90	
W. C. Patterson.....	103 55	
Charles A. Ramm.....	46 55	
		393 90
Traveling expenses—		
Secretary	\$410 70	
Rebate on mileage books.....	18 62	
		392 08
Office expenses—		
Rent	\$280 00	
Furniture	372 60	
State printing.....	146 40	
Supplies	23 88	
Postage	33 00	
Telephone and telegraph.....	32 20	
Miscellaneous	10 01	
		898 09
Library books.....	21 25	
Expressage on same.....	31 07	
		52 32
Total		\$3,888 39

LAWS CREATING AND GOVERNING THE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

An Act to create a State Board of Charities and Corrections, prescribing its duties and powers, and appropriating money therefor.

[Approved March 25, 1903. Stats. 1903, p. 482.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. A State Board of Charities and Corrections is hereby created of six members, to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than three of whom shall be of the same political party. Such members shall hold office for the period of twelve years and until their successors are appointed and qualified; *provided*, that the members of the first board appointed under this Act shall, at their first meeting, so classify themselves by lot that two of them shall go out of office at the end of four years, two at the end of eight years, and two at the end of twelve years, and an entry of such classification shall be made in the minutes of said board, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Women may be appointed members of said board, or hold any position in the appointment of said board. No person shall be appointed a member, or continue to act as such while he is a trustee, manager, director, or other administrative officer of an institution subject to the terms of this Act. Appointment to fill vacancies before the expiration of such terms shall be made for the residue of terms in the same manner as original appointments. The Governor shall be *ex officio* a member of said board.

SEC. 2. The members shall act without compensation, but shall be allowed their actual necessary expenses. The said board may appoint a secretary, who shall receive such salary as may be determined by said board, not to exceed twenty-four hundred (\$2,400) dollars per annum. All the expenses of said board, including the salary of the secretary, shall not exceed the sum of six thousand (\$6,000) dollars in any one fiscal year, and said sum of six thousand (\$6,000) dollars is hereby appropriated annually therefor out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The secretary of said board shall execute a bond in the sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, and take the oath of office prescribed by the Political Code for the executive officers of this State. The board shall provide itself with an office in the City and County of San Francisco. Meetings of the board may be held at such times and in such places in the State of California as said board may deem fit. It may make such rules and orders for the regulation of its own proceedings as it may deem necessary, and may fix the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum. The failure of a member to attend three consecutive meetings of said board during any calendar year, unless excused by formal vote of the board, may be construed by the Governor as a resignation of said non-attending member.

SEC. 3. The board is hereby empowered and authorized, and it shall be its duty

as a whole, or by committee, or by its secretary, to investigate, examine, and make reports upon the charitable, correctional, and penal institutions of the State, including the State hospitals for the insane, of the counties, cities and counties, cities and towns of the State, and such public officers as are in any way responsible for the administration of public funds used for the relief or maintenance of the poor in public institutions or of any of the inmates of said institutions. All the persons or officers in charge of or connected with such public institutions or with the administration of said funds are hereby required to furnish to the board or its committee or secretary such information and statistics as they may request or require, and allow said board, committee or secretary free access to all departments of such institutions and to all of their records. In order to secure accuracy, uniformity and completeness in such statistics and information, the board may prescribe such forms of report and records by the State Commission in Lunacy regarding the State hospitals for the insane and by such other officers, boards or institutions as it may deem necessary and also, such forms of registration at all public institutions referred to in this section as it may require. The State Commission in Lunacy on behalf of the institutions under its charge and the officers of all other institutions, and all officers in any way responsible for public funds used for the relief of the poor or the maintenance of any inmates of said public institutions, are hereby required to follow such forms, records and registration so prescribed; *provided*, that the intent of this law is that, so far as possible, the board shall make use of the forms of report, record and registration now obtaining in the State Commission of Lunacy and other State boards and institutions. All plans of new buildings, or parts of buildings for any of the public institutions coming under the provisions of this Act, or any additions or alterations in such buildings, shall, before their adoption by the proper officials, be submitted to the board for suggestions and criticism.

SEC. 4. The board shall have power to issue compulsory process to compel the attendance of any witness before said board or any member thereof, and to require the production of such books or papers relating to any public institution mentioned in section three of this Act as they may deem necessary; *provided*, that no witness shall be required to attend before said board out of the county in which he resides. Any member of said board shall have power, and he is hereby authorized to administer an oath to any and all witnesses coming before said board, or any member thereof, for examination, and to examine such witness or witnesses in reference to any matter relating to public institutions mentioned in section three of this Act appertaining to the inquiry before the board, or said member. Disobedience of a subpoena issued by said board, or refusal to be sworn, or to answer, shall subject such person disobeying or refusing to a forfeiture of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in a civil action brought in a court of competent jurisdiction by said board in its name as plaintiff, the money recovered to be appropriated to the use of said board.

SEC. 5. No provision in this Act contained shall in any way be construed as preventing the Governor of this State from making a plenary investigation in reference to the conduct of any public institutions under the terms of any Act of the Legislature of this State. Furthermore, the Governor may at any time order an investigation by the board, or by a committee of its members, of the management of the above-named institutions, or any thereof.

SEC. 6. Three months prior to each regular session of the Legislature, the board shall make a full and complete report to the Governor of all its transactions during the preceding two years, showing fully and in detail all expenses incurred and moneys paid out by it, and giving a list of all officers and agents employed, and the actual condition of all institutions under its supervision, with such suggestions as it may deem necessary and pertinent, and with recommendations for legislative and executive action.

SEC. 7. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to the Veterans' Home of California, located at Yountville, Napa County, nor to the Woman's Relief Corps Home at Evergreen, Santa Clara County.

SEC. 8. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This Act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

THE STATE PRISONS.

Constitution—Article X.

Prison Directors, appointment and term of office.

SECTION 1. There shall be a State Board of Prison Directors to consist of five persons to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold office for ten years, except that the first appointed shall, in such manner as the Legislature may direct, be so classified that the term of one person so appointed shall expire at the end of each two years during the first ten years, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in like manner. The appointee to a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a term shall hold office only for the unexpired term of his predecessor. The Governor shall have the power to remove either of the Directors for misconduct, incompetency or neglect of duty, after an opportunity to be heard upon written charges.

Powers and duties of Prison Directors.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors shall have the charge and superintendence of the State Prisons, and shall possess such powers and perform such duties, in respect to other penal and reformatory institutions of the State, as the Legislature may prescribe.

Prison officers.

SEC. 3. The board shall appoint the Warden and Clerk, and determine the other necessary officers of the prisons. The board shall have the power to remove the Wardens and Clerks for misconduct, incompetency or neglect of duty. All other officers and employes of the prisons shall be appointed by the Warden thereof, and be removed at his pleasure.

Compensation of Prison Directors.

SEC. 4. The members of the board shall receive no compensation, other than reasonable traveling and other expenses incurred while engaged in the performance of official duties, to be audited as the Legislature may direct.

Legislature to define further duties and powers.

SEC. 5. The Legislature shall pass such laws as may be necessary to further define and regulate the powers and duties of the Board, Wardens and Clerks, and to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

Convict labor.

SEC. 6. After the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, the labor of convicts shall not be let out by contract to any person, copartnership, company or corporation, and the Legislature shall, by law, provide for the working of convicts for the benefit of the State.

An Act to regulate and govern the State Prisons of California.

[Approved March 19, 1889. Stats. 1889, p. 404.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

State Prisons, how designated.

SECTION 1. The State prisons of this State shall be known as the State Prison at San Quentin, which shall have an official staff conforming to the laws of the State in relation to State prisons; and the State Prison at Folsom, which shall have a similar staff and be similarly organized, and all the finances and accounts of the two prisons shall be kept separate and apart from each other.

Directors; number; term of office; vacancies; oath of office.

SEC. 2. For the government and management of the California State Prisons there shall be appointed by the Governor, by and under the advice of the Senate, five Directors, who shall hold their office for the term of ten years, from and after the date of such appointment; such appointments to be made as vacancies occur in the board as it now exists. In case of death or resignation of a Director his successor shall be appointed to fill the unexpired term of such Director by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate. Each Director shall subscribe an oath of office, which shall be indorsed on his commission, within ten days after receiving written notice of such appointment, and a duplicate of such oath shall also be filed with the Secretary of State.

President of Board of Directors.

SEC. 3. At the first meeting of the Board of Directors in the year eighteen hundred and ninety, and annually thereafter, they shall elect one of their members president of the board, whose duty it shall be to preside at the meeting of the board and to perform such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the rules and regulations for the government of the board.

Quorum.

SEC. 4. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business, but no order of the board shall be valid unless concurred in by three or more members.

Duties of Directors.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Directors to determine the necessary officers and employes of the prisons other than those of the Wardens and Clerks, specifying their duties severally, and fixing their salaries; to prescribe rules and regulations for the government of the prisons, and to revise and change the same from time to time as circumstances may require, and to board and lodge the officers and employes, or allow them a money commutation in lieu thereof; *provided*, the Warden may make temporary rules, in cases of emergency, to remain in force until the succeeding meeting of the board. At least three of the Directors shall visit the prisons once each month, and oftener if necessary, at such time as they may select. The Directors shall audit all claims for supplies, services, and expenses of officers and employes, and all other demands against the prison.

Second—To enter or cause to be entered on their journal by the Clerks all official acts which shall be signed by at least three members of the board.

Third—On or before the first day of December of each year to report to the Governor the condition of the prisons, together with detailed statements of receipts and expenditures, and suggestions concerning the prisoners as may appear to be necessary and expedient.

Fourth—The Board of Directors shall also adopt rules and regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws of the State of California for the government of the board, and may change the same at their pleasure.

Fifth—The Board of Directors shall have power to establish an office in San Francisco, and employ a secretary.

Wardens, appointment of; oath; bonds.

SEC. 6. The Directors shall appoint a Warden for each prison, who shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, as prescribed by law and by the rules and regulations of the Board of Directors, and to enter into a bond to the State of California, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Directors and the Attorney-General of the State, conditioned to the faithful performance of such duties as such officer aforesaid, and he shall hold his office four years after such appointment; the first appointments after the adoption of this

Act to take place at the expiration of the present term of office of the present incumbents thereof, or when such office becomes vacant.

Residence of Wardens—Duties of Wardens.

SEC. 7. The Wardens shall reside at the State Prisons to which they are respectively assigned in houses provided and furnished at the expense of the State, as may be ordered by the Board of Directors, and it shall be their duty:

First—To fill all subordinate positions that may be created by order of the Board of Directors by appointment of suitable persons thereto.

Second—Under the order and direction of the board to prosecute all suits at law or in equity that may be necessary to protect the rights of the State in matters or property connected with the prisons and their management, such suits to be prosecuted in the name of the Board of State Prison Directors.

Third—To supervise the government, discipline, and police of the prisons, and to enforce all orders and regulations of the board in respect to such prisons. A registry of convicts shall be kept by him, and in which shall be entered the name of each convict, the crime of which he is convicted, the period of his sentence, from what county sentenced, by what court sentenced, his nativity, to what degree educated, at what institution and under what system, an accurate description of his person, and whether he has been previously confined in a State Prison in this or any other State, and if so, when and how he was discharged.

Fourth—He shall report to the Governor before the twentieth of each month the names of all prisoners whose terms are about to expire, giving in such report the terms of their sentences, the date of imprisonment, the amount of total credits to the date of such report, and the date when their service would expire by limitation of sentence.

Fifth—To perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

Clerks, appointment of; oath; bonds; term of office.

SEC. 8. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Clerk for each prison, who shall take an oath of office and enter into a bond to the State, with sureties satisfactory to the board, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned that they will faithfully discharge the duties required of them. The Clerks shall hold their office for the period of four years after such appointments; the first appointments after the adoption of this Act to take place at the expiration of the present term of office of the present incumbents thereof, or when such office becomes vacant.

Duties of Clerks.

SEC. 9. The Clerks shall keep the accounts of the prisons to which they are severally appointed, in such manner as to exhibit clearly all its financial transactions; and the Clerks shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be required of them by the Board of Directors.

Subordinate appointments, qualifications of.

SEC. 10. No person shall be appointed to any office by the Wardens or be employed in the prisons on behalf of the State who is a contractor or agent, or who is interested directly or indirectly in any business carried on therein; and no male person who is not a qualified elector of the State of California shall be appointed by the Wardens to any office in or about the prisons, nor shall any be appointed or employed by virtue of this Act, who is in the habit of intemperate use of liquors, and a single act of intemperance shall justify his discharge or removal, and it shall be the duty of such Warden to discharge such person.

Removal of appointees.

SEC. 11. Wardens and Clerks may be removed by the Board of Directors at any time for misconduct, incompetency, or neglect of duty; and all other officers and employes may be removed at any time at the pleasure of the Wardens.

Salary of Wardens.

SEC. 12. The Wardens shall receive a salary of not less than twenty-four hundred dollars, and not to exceed three thousand dollars, per annum, in the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Salary of Clerks and other officers and employes.

SEC. 13. The Clerks shall receive a salary not to exceed eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and all other officers and employes shall receive such compensation as the Directors may deem just and equitable in each case.

Supplies must be contracted for—Procedure.

SEC. 14. The Board of Directors are hereby authorized and required to contract for provisions, clothing, medicines, forage, fuel, and all other staple supplies needed for the support of the prisons for any period of time, not exceeding one year, and such contracts shall be limited to *bona fide* dealers in the several classes of articles contracted for. Contracts for such articles as the board may desire to contract for, shall be given to the lowest bidder at a public letting thereof, if the price bid is a fair and reasonable one, and not greater than the usual market value and prices. Each bid shall be accompanied by such security as the board may require, conditional upon the bidder entering into a contract upon the terms of his bid, on notice of the acceptance thereof, and furnishing a penal bond with good and sufficient sureties in such sum as the board may require, and to their satisfaction that he will faithfully perform his contract. If the proper officer of the prison reject any article as not complying with the contract, or if a bidder fail to furnish the articles awarded to him when required, the proper officer of the prison may buy other articles of the kind rejected or called for, in the open market, and deduct the price thereof, over the contract price, from the amount due to the bidder, or charge the same up against him. Notice of the time, place, and conditions of the letting of contracts shall be given for at least two consecutive weeks in two newspapers printed and published in the City and County of San Francisco, and in one newspaper printed and published in the City of Sacramento, and in the county where the prison to be supplied is situated. If all the bids made at such letting are deemed unreasonably high, the board may, in their discretion, decline to contract and may again advertise for such time and in such papers as they see proper for proposals, and may so continue to renew the advertisement until satisfactory contracts are made; and in the meantime the board may contract with any one whose offer is regarded as just and equitable or may purchase in the open market. No bid shall be accepted, nor a contract entered into in pursuance thereof, when such bid is higher than any other bid at the same letting, for the same class or schedule of articles, quality considered, and when a contract can be had at such lower bid. When two or more bids for the same article or articles are equal in amount, the board may select the one which, all things considered, may by them be thought best for the interest of the State, or they may divide the contract between the bidders, as in their judgment may seem proper and right. The board shall have power to let a contract in the aggregate or they may segregate the items, and enter into a contract with the bidder or bidders who may bid lowest on the several articles. The board shall have the power to reject the bid of any person who had a prior contract, and who had not, in the opinion of the board, faithfully complied therewith.

State Prison Fund, of what it consists—Disbursements therefrom.

SEC. 15. All moneys received or collected by the Wardens by virtue of this Act shall be paid by them into the State Treasury to the credit of a fund to be known as the State Prison Fund, at least as often as once per month, excepting so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expenses and money allowed discharged prisoners, and the current expenses of maintaining and operating the prisons, and the expenses of their officers and employes. The Wardens shall require vouchers for

all moneys by them expended, and safely keep the same on file in their respective offices at the prisons. For all sums of money required to be paid, other than for the uses above named, as well as for said uses when there is not sufficient money in the hands of the Warden, drafts shall be drawn on the Controller of State, signed by at least three of the Directors, and the Controller of State shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer, who shall pay the same out of any moneys belonging to the State Prison Fund or appropriated for the use or support of the State prisons. The amount of all money retained by the Wardens and the aggregate amount paid out shall be reported quarterly to the Controller of State, and the proper entries shall be made on the Controller's books.

Revenues to be paid to Wardens.

SEC. 16. All revenues of the prisons, unless herein otherwise provided, shall be paid to the Wardens, who alone are authorized to receipt for the same and discharge from liability. When any sum of money is paid to the Wardens, they shall cause the same to be properly entered on the books by the Clerks.

Wardens to make financial reports to Controller.

SEC. 17. On payment of any moneys into the State Treasury, as provided in this Act, the Wardens and State Treasurer shall report to the Controller of State the amount so paid, and the State Treasurer shall give the Wardens a receipt therefor, which receipt shall be filed with the Controller. The Wardens shall report to the Controller of State the amount of money paid into said treasury by them during each month, and shall also report to said Controller of State the amounts received and disbursed by them every three months, and during the period for which such report shall be made, which quarterly report shall be signed by the Warden and at least three of the Directors.

Employment of convicts.

SEC. 18. All convicts may be employed by authority of the Board of Directors, under charge of the Wardens respectively and such skilled foreman as he may deem necessary in the performance of work for the State, or in the manufacture of any article or articles for the State, or the manufacture of which is sanctioned by law. At San Quentin no articles shall be manufactured for sale except jute fabrics. At Folsom after the completion of the dam and canal the board may commence the erection of structures for jute manufacturing purposes. The Board of Directors are hereby authorized to purchase from time to time such tools, machinery, and materials, and to direct the employment of such skilled foremen as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, and to dispose of the articles manufactured, and not needed by the State, for cash, at private sale, in such manner as provided by law.

Treatment of prisoners—General rules therefor.

SEC. 19. In the treatment of the prisoners the following general rules shall be observed: Each convict shall be provided with a bed of straw or other suitable material, and sufficient covering of blankets, and shall be supplied with garments of coarse, substantial material, of distinctive manufacture, and with sufficient plain and wholesome food of such variety as may be most conducive to good health.

Punishment to be under direction of Wardens.

Second—No punishment shall be inflicted except by the order and under the direction of the Wardens.

Prisoners' valuables, correct account to be kept thereof.

Third—The Warden shall keep a correct account of all money and valuables upon the prisoner when delivered at the prison, and shall pay the amount, or the proceeds

thereof, or return the same to the convict when discharged, or to his legal representative in case of his death; and in the case of the death of such convict without being released, if no legal representative shall demand such property within five years, the same shall be paid into the State Prison Fund.

Rules and regulations to be hung in each cell.

Fourth—The rules and regulations prescribing the duties and obligations of the prisoners shall be printed and hung up in each cell and shop.

Convicts, on leaving prison, entitled to money, clothes, etc.

Fifth—Each convict, when he leaves the prison, shall be supplied with the money taken from him when he entered, and which he has not disposed of, together with any sum which may have been earned by him for his own account, allowed to him by the State for good conduct or diligent labor, or may have been presented to him from any source; and in case the prisoner has not funds sufficient for present purposes, he shall be furnished with five dollars in money, a suit of clothes, costing not more than ten dollars, and by the cheapest route to the place where sentenced from, if the prisoner desires to return there, or to any other place of the same cost; and he shall be entitled, if he so elect, to immunity from having his hair cut, or from being shaved, for three calendar months immediately prior to his discharge. It shall not be lawful for the officers of the prison to furnish, or permit to be furnished, to any one, for publication, the name of any prisoner about to be discharged.

Insane convicts.

When the Warden, and such other officers as may be designated by the Directors to act with him in such cases, shall be of opinion that any convict is insane, they shall make proper examination, and if they remain of the opinion that such person is insane, the Warden shall certify the fact to the superintendent of one of the State asylums for the insane, and shall forthwith send such convict to said asylum for care and treatment. If at the expiration of the term of sentence the insane convict is still in the insane asylum, he shall be allowed to remain there until discharged cured. It shall be the duty of the Warden, also, to send to the Directors a copy of such certificate, and thereafter a statement as to his subsequent acts regarding the said insane convict. And it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the insane asylum to receive such insane convict and keep him until cured. It shall be his duty, upon the receipt of such insane convict, to notify the Directors of the fact, giving name, date, and where from, and from whose hands received. When in the opinion of the superintendent, such insane convict is cured of insanity, it shall be his duty to immediately notify the Directors thereof; and it shall be his duty also to notify the Warden of the prison from whence he was received, who shall immediately send for, take, and receive the said convict back into the prison, the time passed at the asylum counting as a part of such convict's sentence. Before discharging any convict who may be insane at the time of the expiration of his sentence, the Warden shall first give notice, in writing, to a Judge of a Superior Court of the county in which the State prison may be located, over which he has control, of the fact of such insanity; whereupon said court shall forthwith make an order, and deliver the same to the Sheriff of said county, commanding him to remove such insane convict and take him before said court. Upon the receipt of such order, it shall be the duty of said Sheriff, to whom it is directed, to execute, and return the same forthwith to the court by whom it was issued, and thereupon the said court shall cause proper examination to be made by medical experts, and if it shall satisfactorily appear that such convict is insane, said court shall order him to be confined in one of the insane asylums. The Sheriff shall receive the same compensation as for transferring a prisoner to the State prison, and to be paid in the same manner. If any Judge, after having been notified by the Warden, shall neglect to cause such order to be made, as herein provided, or any such Sheriff shall neglect to remove such insane convict, as required by the provisions of this section, it shall be

the duty of the Warden to cause such insane convict to be removed before a Superior Court of a county in which the State prison is located, in charge of an officer of the prison, or other suitable person, for the purpose of examination; and the cost of such removal shall be paid out of the State Treasury, in the same manner as when removed by the Sheriff, as herein provided.

Labor of prisoners—Credits for good behavior.

SEC. 20. The State Board of Prison Directors shall require of every able-bodied convict confined in a State Prison as many hours of faithful labor in each and every day during his term of imprisonment as shall be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the prison. Every convict who shall have no infraction of the rules and regulations of the prison, or laws of the State, recorded against him, and who performs in a faithful, orderly, and peaceful manner the duties assigned to him, shall be allowed from his term, instead and lieu of the credits heretofore allowed by law, a deduction of two months in each of the first two years, four months in each of the next two years, and five months in each of the remaining years of said term, and pro rata for any part of a year, where the sentence is for more or less than a year. The mode of reckoning credits shall be as shown in the following table:

Number of Years of Sentence.	Good Time Granted.	Total Good Time Made.	Time to be Served if Full Time is Made.
First year	2 months	2 months	10 months
Second year	2 months	4 months	1 year and 8 months
Third year	4 months	8 months	2 years and 4 months
Fourth year	4 months	1 year	3 years
Fifth year	5 months	1 year and 5 months	3 years and 7 months
Sixth year	5 months	1 year and 10 months	4 years and 2 months
Seventh year	5 months	2 years and 3 months	4 years and 9 months
Eighth year	5 months	2 years and 8 months	5 years and 4 months
Ninth year	5 months	3 years and 1 month	5 years and 11 months
Tenth year	5 months	3 years and 6 months	6 years and 5 months

And so on, through as many years as may be the term of the sentence. Each convict shall be held entitled to these deductions, unless the Board of Directors shall find that for misconduct or other cause he should not receive them. But if any convict shall commit any assault upon his keeper, or any foreman, officer, convict or person, or otherwise endanger life, or shall be guilty of any flagrant disregard of the rules of the prison, or commit any misdemeanor, or in any manner violate any of the rules and regulations of the prison, he shall forfeit all deductions of time earned by him for good conduct before the commission of such offense, or that, under this section, he may earn in the future, or shall forfeit such part of such deductions as to the Board of Directors may seem just; such forfeiture, however, shall be made only by the Board of Directors after due proof of the offense and notice to the offender; nor shall any forfeiture be imposed when a party has violated any rule or rules without violence or evil intent, of which the Directors shall be the sole judges. The board shall have power to restore credits forfeited, for such reasons as by them may seem proper.

United States criminals.

SEC. 21. All criminals sentenced to the State prisons by the authority of the United States shall be received and kept according to the sentence of the court by which they were tried, and the prisoners so confined shall be subject in all respects and discipline and treatment as though committed under the laws of this State. The Wardens are hereby authorized to charge and receive from the United States, for the use of the State, an amount sufficient for the support of each prisoner, the cost of all clothing that may be furnished, and one dollar per month for the use of the prisoner. No other or further charge shall be made by any officer for or on account of such prisoners.

Light and water—Necessary buildings, how erected—Reward to convict for meritorious service.

SEC. 22. The Board of Directors shall have power to contract for the supply of gas and water for said prisons, upon such terms as said board shall deem to be for the best interests of the State, or to manufacture gas, or furnish water themselves, at their option. They shall also have power to erect and construct, or cause to be erected and constructed, electrical apparatus or other illuminating works in their discretion with or without contracting therefor, on such terms as they may deem just. The board shall have full power to erect any building or structure deemed necessary by them, or to alter or improve the same, and to pay for the same from the fund appropriated for the use or support of the prisons, or from the earnings thereof, without advertising or contracting therefor; *provided*, that no building or structure, the cost of which will exceed five thousand dollars, shall be erected or constructed without first obtaining the consent of the Governor, Secretary and Treasurer of the State, or a majority thereof. The board shall have power to give for meritorious service to any convict discharged, or about to be discharged, a sum in addition to that already allowed, not exceeding ten dollars.

No other compensation than that allowed by Directors.

SEC. 23. No officer or employé shall receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation for his services other than that prescribed by the Directors; nor shall he receive any compensation whatever, directly or indirectly, for any act or service which he may do or perform for or on behalf of any contractor, or agent, or employé or a contractor. For any violation of the provisions of this section the officer, agent, or employé of the State shall be discharged from his office or service; and every contractor, or employé, or agent of a contractor engaged therein, shall be expelled from the prison grounds, and not again permitted within the same as a contractor, agent or employé.

Presents, exchange thereof, by State employés and convicts, forbidden.

SEC. 24. No officer or employé of the State, or contractor, or employé of a contractor, shall, without permission of the Board of Directors, make any gift or present to a convict, or receive any from a convict, or have any barter or dealings with a prisoner. For every violation of the provisions of this section, the party engaged therein shall incur the same penalty as prescribed in section twenty-three.

Prison employés not to be interested in contracts.

SEC. 25. No officer or employé of the prison shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or purchase made or authorized to be made by any one for or on behalf of the prisons.

Annual report of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 26. There shall be printed annually for the use of the prisons five hundred copies of the annual report of the Board of Directors, and the Clerk shall annually transmit to each of the State prisons in the United States one copy of such report.

Bonds of officers, etc.

SEC. 27. All the bonds of officers and employés under the Act shall be deposited with the Secretary of State.

Buildings destroyed by fire may be rebuilt immediately.

SEC. 28. If any of the shops or buildings in which convicts are employed are destroyed in any way, or injured by fire or otherwise, they may be rebuilt or repaired immediately, under the direction of the Board of Directors, by and with the advice

and consent of the Governor, Attorney-General, and Secretary of State, and the expenses thereof paid out of any funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

Directors to report to Governor names of exemplary prisoners.

SEC. 29. The Board of Directors must report to the Governor from time to time the names of any and all persons confined in the State prisons who, in their judgment, ought to be pardoned out and set at liberty on account of good conduct, or unusual term of sentence, or any other cause, which, in their opinion, should entitle the prisoner to pardon.

JUTE REVOLVING FUND.

An Act amending an Act making an appropriation for the establishment of a permanent fund for the purchase of jute to be manufactured at the State Prison at San Quentin, approved March 9, 1885.

[Approved March 16, 1889. Stats. 1889, p. 228.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to provide and maintain a permanent revolving fund for the purchase of jute for the State prisons. All moneys taken therefrom to be used exclusively in payment for jute, to be used in manufacturing in said State prisons; and so much of the money received from the sale of any goods manufactured from said jute shall be returned to the said revolving fund, so that the fund shall contain one hundred thousand dollars before any of the proceeds from the sale of said manufactured goods are used for any other purpose than the purchase of jute.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

SALE OF JUTE FABRICS.

An Act fixing the price and conditions of sale at which jute goods shall be sold by the State.

[Approved February 27, 1893. Stats. 1893, p. 54.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Prison Directors, from time to time, to fix the price and to give public notice of the same, at which jute goods shall be sold by the State, but at no time shall the price fixed be more than one cent per bag in excess of the net cost of producing the same, exclusive of prison labor; and it is made the duty of State Prison authorities to confine the sale of jute goods to consumers direct, but no orders shall be filled for any one individual or firm, during any one year, for more than five thousand grain bags, except on request of the Warden, and the unanimous approval of the State Board of Prison Directors.

SEC. 2. Demands for jute goods by consumers shall be promptly filled in the order in which they are made; but when the supply is short, demands shall be registered at the prison in the order of their arrival, and filled from the output of the jute mill in the order of registration; *provided*, that on and after the fifteenth day of June of each year, by and with the consent of a majority of the Board of Prison Directors, the Warden may fill orders for larger quantities to actual consumers as they may, in their judgment, deem expedient; *provided*, that orders of farmers shall take precedence over all others; *provided further*, that ten per cent

of the purchase price shall accompany each order and the remaining portion must be paid upon delivery of the goods.

SEC. 3. All orders for jute goods must be accompanied by an affidavit setting forth that the amount of goods contained in the order are for individual and personal use of the applicant, said affidavit to be subscribed and sworn to before some notary public or by a justice of the peace residing in the township in which the applicant resides; *provided*, that any applicant, as heretofore provided for, who falsely and fraudulently procures jute goods under the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

ROCK-CRUSHER.

An Act to regulate and govern the operation of the rock-crushing plant at the State Prison at Folsom, to provide for the sale of crushed rock, and the disposition of the revenues derived therefrom.

[Approved March 11, 1897. Stats. 1897, p. 99.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

Prison Directors to control plant.

SECTION 1. The State Board of Prison Directors shall regulate, govern, and have full control of the rock- or stone-crushing plant established at the State Prison at Folsom, the product thereof, the revenues derived therefrom, and all appropriations of money therefor.

How operated.

SEC. 2. The plant shall be operated by convict labor, and by the application of the mechanical and water power belonging to the State Prison at Folsom, together with such free labor as the State Board of Prison Directors may deem necessary for superintending, directing, and guarding the convicts employed thereon.

Sale of road metal.

SEC. 3. The State Board of Prison Directors are hereby empowered and authorized to sell and to otherwise dispose of the crushed-rock product of the said plant; *provided*, that in all cases preference shall be given to orders received from the Bureau of Highways for crushed rock for road metal for highway purposes.

Sale price.

SEC. 4. The sale price of all crushed rock sold for road metal for highway purposes shall be the cost of production, with ten per centum added, delivered on board cars or other vehicles of transportation at the rock-crushing plant; *provided*, that no rock shall be sold for highway or other purposes for a less price than thirty cents per ton.

Cost of production, how estimated.

SEC. 5. The cost of production shall be ascertained by estimating the cost of explosives, oil, fuel, tools, repairs, free labor, supplementary machinery, the preparation and maintenance of beds, boxes, crates, or other unloading devices for carriage to and delivery from cars, of said crushed rock, the leasing of railroad cars, and the cost of such other materials, supplies, and expenses as may be required and used in producing each ton of crushed rock ready for sale delivery.

Directors may lease necessary equipment.

SEC. 6. The State Board of Prison Directors are hereby authorized to lease railroad cars, with equipments suitable for the rapid and economical handling and delivery of crushed rock, prepared as aforesaid, whenever in their judgment the interest of the people of the State will be conserved thereby, in the matter of high-way construction, by the use of said crushed rock. The cost of said leasing shall be carried into the cost of production described in section five.

Revolving fund.

SEC. 7. The amount of five thousand dollars heretofore appropriated is hereby set apart to and for the usage of the State Board of Prison Directors, to provide and maintain a permanent revolving fund for the purpose of operating and maintaining the rock-crushing plant at Folsom Prison. The money taken from said revolving fund shall be used exclusively for operating and maintaining the said rock-crushing plant. So much of the money received from the sale of crushed rock as shall be necessary to that end, shall be returned to said revolving fund, as it is needed to keep the same constantly at the said figure of five thousand dollars.

Surplus funds, how disposed of.

SEC. 8. Whenever the revolving fund shall be replenished, and there shall be a surplus, or balance, over the amount appropriated, this surplus, or balance shall be paid, not less frequently than semi-annually, into the State Treasury, to the credit of the fund known as "The State Prison Fund of Folsom Prison," for the use and support of Folsom Prison.

Duty of Clerk of State Prison at Folsom.

SEC. 9. The Clerk of the State Prison at Folsom shall keep such records, books, and accounts as may be necessary to at all times clearly exhibit the financial, business, and other transactions of the said rock-crushing plant. All such records, books, and accounts shall be kept separate and distinct from those relating to other prison affairs.

Disbursement of moneys.

SEC. 10. For all sums of money herein required to be paid, drafts shall be drawn on the Controller of State, signed by at least three members of the State Board of Prison Directors. Said drafts shall be sent to the State Board of Examiners, to be by them approved, and after approval by said State Board of Examiners, the Controller of State shall draw his warrant in behalf of said State Board of Prison Directors, on the State Treasurer, who shall pay the same, on presentation of such warrant; *provided*, that the State Board of Examiners is hereby expressly prohibited from approving of any of said drafts until the same are presented with itemized statements, showing specifically the services rendered, by whom performed, time employed, distance traveled, and necessary expenses thereof; if for articles purchased, the said statement shall give the name of each article, together with the price paid for each, and of whom purchased, together with the date of purchase.

Plant may be rebuilt, if destroyed by fire.

SEC. 11. If any of the buildings, machinery, or structures appertaining to or comprising the said rock-crushing plant are destroyed in any way, or injured by fire or otherwise, they may be rebuilt or repaired immediately, under the direction of the State Board of Prison Directors, by and with the consent solely of the Governor, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of State, and the expenses thereof, not to exceed in amount the sum of ten thousand dollars, shall be paid out of any funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law, and the provisions of no other Act shall apply to or govern or limit this section, or any of the powers or duties herein conferred.

Further powers of Prison Directors.

SEC. 12. The State Board of Prison Directors are hereby authorized and empowered to perform such other acts and duties as may be necessary to carry out the full intent and meaning of this Act.

SEC. 13. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. This Act shall take effect immediately.

UNLAWFUL WORK IN STATE PRISONS.

An Act entitled An Act to add a new section to the Penal Code, to be numbered fifteen hundred and eighty-eight, making it unlawful for the State Board of Prison Directors or the State Prison authorities at Folsom, or any other State penal institution in the State of California, to engage or employ any person confined or employed in any penal institution in said State, in the manufacturing, cutting or dressing any curbing or crosswalk material for street or sidewalk purposes, monuments, headstones, coping, posts, or steps, suitable for use, or to be used in cemetery work, cut granite for building purposes, and dimension stone for cemetery or building work, except such cut and dimension stone as may be used in State prison buildings and walls, cut stone for arches in bridges and culverts, for use on State highways, county or district roads.

[Became a law under constitutional provision without Governor's approval, March 12, 1901. Stats. 1901, p. 272.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. A new section is hereby added to the Penal Code, to be numbered fifteen hundred and eighty-eight, and to read as follows, viz.:

Section 1588. It shall be unlawful for the State Board of Prison Directors, or the State prison authorities at Folsom, or any other State penal institution in the State of California, to engage or employ any person confined or employed in any penal institution in said State, in the manufacturing, cutting, or dressing any curbing, or crosswalk material for street or sidewalk purposes, monuments, headstones, coping, posts, or steps suitable for use, or to be used in cemetery work, cut granite for building purposes, and dimension stone for cemetery or building work, except such cut and dimension stone as may be used in State prison buildings and walls, cut stone for arches in bridges and culverts for use on State highways, county or district roads.

Any person or persons violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly.

UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

An Act forbidding the employment of the inmates of State institutions in the manufacture, or production of articles, for the use of State officers, or the officers and employes of State institutions.

[Approved March 19, 1903. Stats. 1903, p. 210.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. No inmate of any State institution shall be employed in the manufacture or production, of any article, intended for the private and personal use of any State officer, or officer, or employé, of any State institution; *provided*, that this Act shall not prevent repairing of any kind nor the employment of such inmates in household or domestic work connected with such institution.

SEC. 2. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on and after its passage.

UNLAWFUL SALE OF PRISON-MADE GOODS.

An Act to add a new section to the Penal Code, to be known and numbered six hundred and seventy-nine *a*, regulating and limiting the sale of convict-made articles, and providing a penalty for the violation of same.

[Became a law under constitutional provision without Governor's approval, March 16, 1901. Stats. 1901, p. 326.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. A new section is hereby added to the Penal Code, to be known and numbered six hundred and seventy-nine *a*, and to read as follows:

Section 679*a*. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, expose for sale or offer for sale within this State, any article or articles manufactured wholly or in part by convict or other prison labor, except articles the sale of which is specifically sanctioned by law.

2. Every person selling, exposing for sale, or offering for sale any article manufactured in this State wholly or in part by convict or other prison labor, the sale of which is not specifically sanctioned by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

DISCHARGING PRISONERS ON A MONDAY.

An Act to amend Section 28 of the Penal Code of the State of California, relating to discharge of prisoners on Monday.

[Approved March 19, 1903. Stats. 1903, p. 236.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section twenty-eight of the Penal Code of the State of California is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 28. Every person now confined in, or that may hereafter be committed to and confined in, any penitentiary, prison, jail, house of detention, reform school, or other penal institution, by whatsoever name the same may now or hereafter be known in this State, under conviction for a penal offense, shall be discharged on a Monday, regardless of the day of the week upon which the term or time of confinement prescribed in the sentence or terminated by credits or commutation would otherwise expire, unless the Monday upon or preceding the day in the same week upon which the sentence or commutation would otherwise expire shall fall upon or precede, within four days, a legal holiday, in which event, such person shall be discharged upon the first Monday preceding that, which will not be upon or be followed by a holiday within four days.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF CONVICTS TO SHERIFFS, ETC.

An Act providing for the furnishing to Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police of certain information, descriptions and photographs of convicts about to be discharged, by the Wardens of the State Prisons.

[Approved March 27, 1897. Stats. 1897, p. 213.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Within thirty days prior to the expiration of the sentence of any convict confined in any State Prison of this State the Warden of such State Prison shall forward to each Sheriff and Chief of Police in this State a photograph of such

convict, together with a minute description of his person and marks of identification, together with a statement of the nature of the crime he is imprisoned for.

SEC. 2. Section one of this Act shall be construed so as to apply only to convicts who have served a prior term or terms in the State Prison or house of correction.

SEC. 3. Any expenditure incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be paid for out of the appropriation made for the support of the State's Prisons.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately and be in force from and after its passage.

PARDONING POWER.

Constitution—Article VII.

Vested in Governor.

SECTION 1. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, pardons, and commutations of sentence after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions, and with such restrictions and limitations, as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, the Governor shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. The Governor shall communicate to the Legislature, at the beginning of every session, every case of reprieve or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence, its date, the date of the pardon or reprieve, and the reasons for granting the same. Neither the Governor nor the Legislature shall have power to grant pardons, or commutations of sentence, in any case where the convict has been twice convicted of felony, unless upon the written recommendation of a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

PAROLE OF PRISONERS.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish Board of Parole Commissioners for the parole of and government of paroled prisoners," approved March 23, 1893.

[Approved February 28, 1901. Stats. 1901, p. 82.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act to establish Board of Parole Commissioners for the parole of and government of paroled prisoners," approved March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The State Board of Prison Directors of this State shall have power to establish rules and regulations under which any prisoner who is now or hereafter may be imprisoned in any State prison, and who may have served one calendar year of the term for which he was convicted, and who has not previously been convicted of a felony and served a term in a penal institution, may be allowed to go upon parole outside of the buildings and enclosures, but to remain while on parole in the legal custody and under the control of the State Board of Prison Directors, and subject at any time to be taken back within the enclosure of said prison; and full power to make and enforce such rules and regulations and retake and imprison any convict so upon parole is hereby conferred upon said Board of Directors, whose written order, certified by the president of said board, shall be a sufficient warrant for all officers named therein to authorize such officer to return to actual custody any conditionally released or paroled prisoner, and it is hereby made

the duty of all chiefs of police, marshals of cities and villages, and sheriffs of counties, and all police, prison, and peace officers and constables to execute any such order in like manner as ordinary criminal process; *provided, however*, that no prisoner imprisoned under a sentence for life shall be paroled until he shall have served at least seven calendar years. The Governor of the State shall have like power to cancel and revoke the parole of any prisoner, and his written authority shall likewise be sufficient to authorize any of the officers named therein to retake and return said prisoner to the State prison, and his written order canceling or revoking the parole shall have the same force and effect and be executed in like manner as the order of the State Board of Prison Directors. If any prisoner so paroled shall leave the State without permission from said board he shall be held as an escaped prisoner and arrested as such.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately from and after its passage.

PROBATION OF PERSONS GUILTY OF CRIME.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Penal Code," approved February 14, 1872, by amending sections twelve hundred and three and twelve hundred and fifteen thereof, relating to the probation of persons arrested for crime after a plea or verdict of guilty, and the suspending of the imposition or execution of sentence during the term of probation.

[Approved February 23, 1903. Stats. 1903, p. 34.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section twelve hundred and three of the Penal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Court may summarily inquire into circumstances.

Section 1203. After plea or verdict of guilty, where discretion is conferred upon the court as to the extent of the punishment, the court, upon oral suggestions of either party that there are circumstances which may properly be taken into view, either in the aggravation or mitigation of the punishment, may, in its discretion, hear the same summarily at a specified time and upon such notice to the adverse party as it may direct. At such specified time, if it shall appear by the record furnished by the probation officer, or otherwise, and from the circumstances, of any person over the age of sixteen years so having plead guilty or having been convicted of the crime, that there are circumstances in mitigation of the punishment, or that the ends of justice will be subserved thereby, the court shall have power, in its discretion, to place the defendant upon probation in the manner following:

Suspension of sentence.

1. The court, judge or justice thereof, may suspend the imposing of sentence and may direct that such suspension may continue for such period of time, not exceeding the maximum possible term of such sentence, and upon such terms and conditions as it shall determine, and shall place such person on probation, under the charge and supervision of the probation officer of said court during such suspension.

2. If the judgment is to pay a fine, and that the defendant be imprisoned until it be paid, the court, judge, or justice, upon imposing sentence, may direct that the execution of the sentence of imprisonment be suspended for such period of time, not exceeding the maximum possible term of such sentence, and on such terms as it shall determine, and shall place the defendant on probation, under the charge and supervision of the probation officer during such suspension, to the end that he may be given the opportunity to pay the fine; *provided, however*, that upon the payment of the fine being made, judgment shall be satisfied and the probation cease.

Person released on probation may be rearrested.

3. At any time during the probationary term of the person released on probation, in accordance with the provisions of this section, any probation officer may, without warrant, or other process, at any time until the final disposition of the case, rearrest any person so placed in his care and bring him before the court, or the court may, in his discretion, issue a warrant for the rearrest of any such person and may thereupon revoke and terminate such probation, if the interest of justice so requires, and if the court, in its judgment, shall have reason to believe from the report of the probation officer, or otherwise, that the person so placed upon probation is violating the conditions of his probation, or engaging in criminal practices, or has become abandoned to improper associates, or a vicious life. Upon such revocation and termination, the court may, if the sentence has been suspended, pronounce judgment at any time after the said suspension of the sentence within the longest period for which the defendant might have been sentenced, but if the judgment has been pronounced and the execution thereof has been suspended, the court may revoke such suspension, whereupon the judgment shall be in full force and effect, and the person shall be delivered over to the proper officer to serve his sentence.

Termination of probation.

4. The court shall have power at any time during the term of probation to revoke or modify its order of suspension of imposition or execution of sentence. It may at any time, when the ends of justice will be subserved thereby, and when the good conduct and reform of the person so held on probation shall warrant it, terminate the period of probation and discharge the person so held, and in all cases, if the court has not seen fit to revoke the order of probation and impose sentence or pronounce judgment, the defendant shall, at the end of the term of probation, be by the court discharged.

SEC. 2. Section twelve hundred and fifteen of the Penal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Judgment, by whom and how executed.

Section 1215. If the judgment is for imprisonment, or a fine and imprisonment until it be paid, the defendant must forthwith be committed to the custody of the proper officer and by him detained until the judgment is complied with. Where, however, the court has suspended sentence, or where, after imposing sentence, the court has suspended the execution thereof and placed the defendant on probation, as provided in section twelve hundred and three of the Penal Code, the defendant, if over the age of sixteen years, must forthwith be placed under the care and supervision of the probation officer of the court committing him, until the expiration of the period of probation and the compliance with the terms and conditions of the sentence, or of the suspension thereof. Where, however, the probation has been terminated as provided in section twelve hundred and three of the Penal Code, and the suspension of the sentence, or of the execution revoked, and the judgment pronounced, the defendant must forthwith be committed to the custody of the proper officer and be detained until the judgment be complied with.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Code of Civil Procedure," - approved March 11, 1872, by adding a new section thereto, to be numbered one hundred and thirty-one, relating to the powers and duties of the Courts of the State in the appointment of probation officers, and defining the duties and powers of such officers.

[Approved February 2 1903. Stats. 1903, p. 36.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. A new section, No. 131, is added to Part I, Title I, Chapter VII,

Article II, of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of California, to read as follows:

Section 131. The judges and justices of the courts having original jurisdiction of criminal actions in this State shall, from time to time, if in their judgment the interests of justice will be promoted thereby, appoint a person or persons from among the officers of any charity organization, society, associated charities, or any strictly non-sectarian charitable association, or from among the citizens, either men or women, to perform the duties of probation officer as hereinafter described, within the jurisdiction and under the direction of said court; to hold such office during the pleasure of the judge or justice making such appointment.

2. No probation officer appointed under the provisions of this section shall receive compensation for service as such probation officer; *provided, however*, that the probation officer shall be allowed his necessary expenses, and the same shall be a charge upon the county in which the court appointing him has jurisdiction, and the said expenses shall be paid out of the county treasury upon a warrant therefor issued by the said court.

3. Every probation officer so appointed shall, when so directed by the court, inquire into the antecedents, character, history, and offense of persons over the age of sixteen years arrested for a crime within the jurisdiction of the court appointing him, and shall report the same to the court. It shall be his duty to make such report of all cases investigated by him, of all cases placed in his care by the court, and of all other duties performed by him in the discharge of his office as shall be prescribed by the court or judge making the appointment, or his successor, or by the court or judge assigning the case to him, or his successor, which report shall be filed with the clerk of the court, or where there is no clerk, the justice thereof. He shall keep a complete and accurate record of each case committed to his care, or investigated by him, in suitable books; also a record of the conduct of the person committed to his care during such term of probation, which record shall be a part of the records of the court, and shall at all times be open to the inspection of the court, or any person appointed by the court for that purpose, as well as of all magistrates and the chief of police or other head officer of police, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

4. He shall furnish to each person released on probation committed to his care a written statement of the terms and conditions of his probation, and shall report to the court, judge or justice appointing him, any violation or breach of the terms and conditions imposed by such court on the person placed in his care.

5. Such probation officer shall have, as to the person so committed to his care, the powers of a peace officer.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

THE REFORM SCHOOLS.

WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL.

An Act to establish a school for the discipline, education, employment, reformation and protection of juvenile delinquents, in the State of California, to be known as "The Whittier State School."

[Approved March 11, 1889. Stats. 1889, p. 111. Amended March 23, 1893. Stats. 1893, p. 328.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be established and maintained in this State and located at Whittier, in the county of Los Angeles, an institution for the discipline, education, employment, reformation and protection of juvenile delinquents in the State of California, to be known as "The Whittier State School"; and in all judicial, official or other proceedings, and in all contracts, transfers, or other instruments in writing, the above name shall be deemed a sufficient designation of said institution.

SEC. 2. The general supervision and government of said institution shall be vested in a Board of Trustees consisting of three citizens of the State of California, who shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The members of said board shall hold their offices for the respective terms of two, three and four years from the first day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified, said respective terms to be designated in their appointments; and thereafter there shall be one of said board appointed in the same manner every two years, whose term of office shall continue four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. If a vacancy shall occur in said board by expiration of the term of any such Trustee, or otherwise, when the Senate is not in session, the Governor shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired term, subject to the approval of the Senate at its next regular session. Said Trustees, before entering on the discharge of the duties of their office, shall each take an oath faithfully to discharge the same.

SEC. 3. The Trustees of such institution shall be a body corporate and politic for certain purposes, namely: To receive, hold, use, and convey or disburse moneys or other property, real and personal, in the name of said corporation but in trust and for the use and by the authority of the State of California, and to control, manage, and direct the several trusts committed to them respectively, including the organization, government, and discipline of all officers, employes, and other inmates of said institution; with power to make contracts, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, to have and to use a common seal, and to alter the same at pleasure, and to exercise all the powers usually belonging to said corporations and necessary for the successful discharge of the obligations devolved by law upon said members of trust; *provided*, that they shall not have power to bind the State by any contract or obligation beyond the amount of appropriations which may at the time have been made for the purposes expressed in the contract or obligation, nor to sell or convey any part of the real estate belonging to such institution without the consent of the Legislature, except that they may release any mortgage or convey any real estate which may be held by them as security for any money or upon any trust, the terms of which authorizes such conveyance; *and provided further*, that the Legislature shall have power at any time to amend, alter, revoke, or annul the grant of corporate powers herein contained.

SEC. 4. The said Board of Trustees are hereby empowered with full power and authority to select a site for the permanent location of said school in the county of Los Angeles. Said Trustees shall, within thirty days after their appointment and qualification, examine the different sites offered by the people of the county of Los Angeles for the location of the said school, and select therefrom a suitable location for said buildings; and the site selected by them shall be and remain the permanent site for said school; said site to contain not less than forty nor more than one hundred and sixty acres, giving preference, other things being equal, to a location central and easy of access from all parts of the county or State; *provided*, that no buildings shall be commenced or erected in said county of Los Angeles until a deed in fee simple of the land selected by the said Board of Trustees shall be made to the State, and recorded in the records of the County Recorder of said Los Angeles County and said deed deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 5. The said Board of Trustees shall prepare and adopt plans for the grounds, buildings, and fixtures necessary and proper for such an institution, not in their judgment to exceed in cost the amount of money hereinafter appropriated, but if practicable of such description that other buildings can be added to or enlarged without injury to their symmetry or usefulness; and may let or make all necessary contracts, with the approval of the Governor, for the construction of such buildings and fixtures and the improvement of the grounds according to such plans. Said Board of Trustees shall use all practicable diligence in the commencement and completion of said buildings and fixtures, and the improvement of the grounds according to such plans.

SEC. 6. No Trustee or employe of such institution shall be personally, directly or

indirectly, interested in any contract, purchase or sale made, or any business carried on in behalf of or for said institution. All contracts, purchases, or sales made in violation of this section shall be held and declared null and void, and all moneys paid to such Trustee, employé or any other person for his benefit, in whole or in part, in consideration of such purchases, contracts or sales, made, may be recovered back by civil suit, to be instituted in the name of the State of California, against such Trustee, employé or person acting in his behalf; and in addition it is hereby made the duty of the Governor, and the Board of Trustees, as the case may be, upon proof satisfactory of the fact of such interest, to immediately remove the Trustee or employé delinquent as aforesaid, and to report the facts to the Attorney-General, who shall take such legal steps in the premises as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 7. The board shall make all needful rules and regulations concerning their meetings and the modes of transacting their business; shall take charge of said institution to see that its affairs are properly conducted, that strict discipline is maintained, and that suitable employment and education are provided for its inmates. They are authorized to make contracts for the purchase of furniture, apparatus, tools, stock, provisions and everything necessary to equip the institution for the purposes herein specified, and to maintain and operate the same; *provided*, said board shall incur no expense nor contract any debt beyond appropriations made or donations given for the said school, and then only in such manner as may be prescribed by the Act of appropriation or the instrument of donation.

SEC. 8. The board shall annually elect from their own number a president and a vice-president, whose term of office shall be for one year, and until their successors shall be duly appointed and qualified. They shall also elect a treasurer, not one of their own number, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified; who shall be at all times subject to removal by the board for good cause.

SEC. 9. The board shall appoint a superintendent of said school, not of their own number, whose salary shall be fixed by said board, not to exceed three thousand six hundred dollars per annum, and shall also appoint such other officers and such assistants as the wants of the institution may from time to time require, and shall prescribe their duties and fix their salaries as may be reasonable.

SEC. 10. Said Board of Trustees shall, on or before the first day of December every two years, make to the Governor a full and detailed report of their doings as such Trustees, and of the expense of said institution, with such other information relating thereto as they may think interesting or useful to the State; which report shall be communicated by the Governor to the next succeeding session of the State Legislature. Said Trustees shall receive no salary for their services as such from the State, but shall be allowed all necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

SEC. 11. The Board of Trustees shall have a regular meeting once every three months, at such time and place as they may direct; special meetings may be called by the president of said board in all cases where it becomes necessary for such a meeting.

SEC. 12. The superintendent before entering upon the duties of his office shall take an oath faithfully to discharge the same and execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the board, in a sum to be fixed by the board, conditioned for the faithful performance of all his duties as such superintendent. He shall be a resident at the institution and shall be ex officio the secretary of the board, taking charge of all books and papers. He shall have charge of the land, buildings, furniture, apparatus, tools, stock, provisions and every other species of property belonging to the institution, subject to the direction and control of said board, and shall account to the board in such manner as they may require for all property intrusted to him, and all moneys received by him from whatever source shall be deposited with the treasurer. His books shall at all times be open to the inspection of the board, who shall at least once in every three months carefully examine the same and all accounts, vouchers, documents connected therewith, and make a

report, the result of such examination in a book provided for the purpose. He shall have charge of the inmates of said institution; he shall discipline, govern, instruct, employ and use his best efforts to reform the children and youth under his care, and shall at all times be subject to removal by the board for incapacity, cruelty, negligence, immorality or any other good cause.

SEC. 13. The treasurer before entering upon the duties of his office shall take an oath faithfully to discharge the same, and shall execute a bond to the people of California with sureties to be approved by said board in at least double the sum of money for which he may be responsible as treasurer, conditioned for the faithful performance of all his duties as such treasurer; he shall take charge of all the funds of the institution, receiving the same and disbursing them on the written order of the superintendent, and shall account to the board in such a manner as they may require for all funds intrusted to him from whatever source. His books shall at all times be open to the inspection of the board and superintendent, who shall at least once in every six months carefully examine the same and all the accounts, vouchers and documents connected therewith, and make a report of the result of such examinations. Such treasurer must be a citizen of Los Angeles County, and shall receive for his services a salary of six hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 14. Said Board of Trustees shall arrange the building or buildings to be used for said school, and the grounds about the same so that a portion thereof may be used for the proper confinement, care, and education of the male inmates, and the remaining portion for the proper confinement, care and education of the female inmates, and to the absolute exclusion of all communication of any kind or character between the sexes.

SEC. 15. Whenever said institution shall have been so far completed as to properly admit of the reception of inmates therein, the Governor shall make due proclamation of that fact; and thereafter it shall be lawful for said Board of Trustees to receive into its care and guardianship minors between the ages of eight and eighteen years committed to its custody as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 16. When any boy or girl between the ages of eight and eighteen years shall be found guilty by a Superior Court, of any county in the State, and who, in the opinion of such Court would be a fit subject for commitment to the said school, it shall be lawful for the said court to suspend judgment or sentence (except when the penalty is life imprisonment or death), and to commit such minor to the said school for a period embracing his or her minority, unless sooner discharged by law, or as in this Act provided; but no minor who is under the age of eight years, or who is suffering from any contagious, infectious, or other disease which would probably endanger the lives or health of the other inmates of said school, shall be committed to said school; and further provided, that no such minor shall be committed to said school unless the judge of such court shall be fully satisfied that the mental and physical condition and qualifications of said minor are such as to render it probable that such minor will be benefited by the reformatory and educational discipline of said school. The Board of Trustees of said school shall have authority to make rules reducing, as the reward for good conduct, the time for which such person or persons have been committed. It shall be the duty of all courts committing any minor to such school to certify to the superintendent thereof the age of the person so committed, as nearly as can be ascertained by testimony taken under oath before such court, or in such manner as the court may direct.

SEC. 16b. It shall be lawful for the board, whenever it may deem any inmate of said institution to have been so far reformed as to justify his discharge, to give him an honorable dismissal, and to cause an entry of the reasons for such dismissal to be made in the book of records prepared for that purpose. All persons thus honorably dismissed, and all those who shall have served the full term of their respective sentences, shall thereafter be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense or crime for which they may have been committed. Upon the final discharge of any inmate, as in this section provided, the superintendent, where any sentence or judgment was previously suspended, as mentioned in section

sixteen of this Act, shall immediately certify such discharge, in writing, and shall transmit the said certificate to the court by which such person was committed, and said Court shall thereupon dismiss the accusation, and the action pending against said person.

SEC. 16c. The board shall have authority also to issue certificates of conditional dismissal and parole to any worthy minor confined in the institution, on the following conditions: It may bind such minor by articles of indenture to any suitable person who will engage to educate him, and to instruct him in some useful art or trade, or it may return him to his parents, or it may place him under the care of any reputable person who is a citizen and a resident of this State, after such person, parent, guardian or resident citizen shall have become bound to the said board, with good and sufficient sureties, conditioned on the proper custody, care, education and moral and industrial training of the said paroled minor. The time of such conditional release shall be made subject to good behavior and continued reformation on the part of the person thus paroled. Any minor who violates his parole, or who becomes habitually disobedient and incorrigible, may be returned to the said school to serve the unexpired term of his sentence, on complaint of his guardian and the written requisition of the superintendent of said school. Every paroled minor who properly observes and obeys the condition of his parole until the date of the expiration of his term of commitment, shall be entitled to all the benefits and immunities in this Act provided. If at any time it shall be determined by the Board of Trustees of said school, to its satisfaction, that any minor who may have been committed to the care or guardianship of any third person, as in this section previously provided, is not being properly treated or cared for, according to the terms and conditions under which such minor was intrusted to said third person, then by a resolution of the said board entered upon its minutes, and upon the requisition of the superintendent of said institution issued thereon, the said minor may be recalled to said school, and he or she shall be released from all obligations to such third person. And in such case the said board shall have the right to maintain all necessary actions or proceedings against the said third person and his bondsmen to recover the penalty in whatever bonds may be given by reason of the failure of said third person to perform the conditions under which said minor was intrusted to his care; and in the event of minors who may have been bound out by the said Board of Trustees by articles of indenture, the said board shall institute and maintain all proper actions and proceedings to cancel and annul said articles of indenture.

SEC. 16d. Any minor who shall, during the time of his or her commitment, be found incorrigible, or who shall be, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees of said school, determined to be an improper subject for detention in said school, may be returned to the court by which said minor was committed, and upon written complaint of the said board, attested by the superintendent of said school, and filed with the original complaint, it shall be the duty of said court to enter judgment and pass such sentence as would have been lawful at the time when the said minor was first committed to the said school.

SEC. 17. If any accusation of the commission of any crime shall be made against any minor under the age of eighteen years before any grand jury, and the charge appears to be supported by the evidence sufficient to put the accused upon trial, the grand jury may, in their discretion, instead of finding an indictment against the accused, return to the Superior Court that it appears to them that the accused is a suitable person to be committed to the care and guardianship of said institution; the court may thereupon order the commitment, if satisfied from the evidence that such commitment ought to be made, which examination may be waived by the parent or guardian of such minor.

SEC. 18. If any minor between the ages of eight and eighteen years shall be arraigned for trial in any court having competent jurisdiction, on a charge of any violation of any criminal law of this State, except for the commission of a capital offense, or an attempt to commit a capital offense, the judge may, in his discretion,

with the consent of the accused, arrest at any stage of the cause any further proceedings, on the part of the prosecution, and commit the accused to the care and guardianship of this institution.

SEC. 19. All minors between the ages of eight and eighteen years, who may be accused of any offense punishable by imprisonment, shall, with a view to the question whether they ought to be committed to said institution, be entitled to a private examination and trial before a court having competent jurisdiction, to which only the parties to the case and the parent or guardian of the accused and their attorneys shall be admitted, unless one of the parents, the guardian, or other legal representative of the minor, demand a public trial; in such case the proceedings shall be in the usual manner.

SEC. 20. It shall also be lawful for the said Board of Trustees, under such rules as they may prescribe, to receive into the care and guardianship of said institution, whenever it may be convenient so to do, minors between the ages of eight and eighteen years, committed to custody in any of the following modes:

1. Minors committed by any Judge of a Superior Court of this State on the complaint, in writing, filed and due proof thereof made by the parent or guardian of such minor, showing that by reason of the incorrigible and vicious conduct or nature of such minor, he is beyond the control and power of such parent or guardian, and that from a regard for the future welfare of such minor and the protection of society, it appears that such minor should be placed in the care of such institution.

2. Minors committed by any Judge of the Superior Court of this State where complaint, in writing, has been filed and due proof of the same has been made showing that such minor is a proper subject for the care and guardianship of such institution, in consequence of vagrancy or of incorrigible or vicious conduct, in cases where, from moral depravity or otherwise, the parent or guardian having the control of such minor is incapable of exercising or is unwilling to exercise the proper care or discipline over such minor, or in cases where such minor has no parent, guardian or other protector.

3. Minors committed by any Judge of the Superior Court of this State where complaint, in writing, has been filed and due proof of the same has been made by the mother or guardian when the father is dead or has abandoned his family, or is an habitual drunkard, or does not provide for the support of such minor, and it appears that such minor is destitute of a suitable home and of adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or is in danger of being brought up to lead an idle and immoral life, and where such mother or guardian is unable to provide the proper support and care for such minor.

SEC. 21. Before conveying minors to said institution, the person or persons having charge of said minors shall ascertain from the superintendent whether they can be received; and if they can not, then the case of such minors shall be disposed of as if this Act had never been passed, and no proceedings taken under it.

SEC. 22. In all cases where the commitment is executed by the official person, whose proceedings are usually evidenced by the record, or where the occasion of the commitment is a criminal charge or conviction against the infant, no other record shall be made (unless demanded by the infant, his parent or guardian), than that, in substance, such infant (naming him), who on a day therein named was of the age of — years, having been brought before said court or officer, and it having been ascertained by the testimony of the witnesses that such infant was a suitable person to be committed to the instruction and discipline of such institution, and in case of conviction for crime (naming the offense), therefore such infant was ordered to be committed to said institution.

SEC. 23. Upon the discharge of any person committed to said school the superintendent thereof, under such regulations and restrictions as the said Board of Trustees may prescribe, may provide such person with suitable clothing and five dollars in money, and procure transportation for such person to his or her home, if resident in this State, or to the county to which he or she may have been committed, at his or her option.

SEC. 24. Said Board of Trustees shall, with the approval of the Governor, estimate and determine, as near as may be, the actual expenses per month of keeping and taking care of each minor committed to said institution, not including the use of grounds and buildings, and shall include a statement of such estimated price in each biennial report to the Governor. When any minor is committed to said institution at the instance of his or her parent or guardian, or other protector, the cost of keeping said minor, including the cost of transporting to and from the institution, shall be wholly paid by such parent or guardian; unless by reason of the poverty of such parent or guardian, or other good cause, said Board of Trustees shall otherwise order and direct; in such case such expenses, including the cost of transportation, shall be borne one half by the county from which such minor is committed, and the remaining one half shall be borne by the State; and in every case where a minor who has no parent, guardian or other protector, who is able to pay the cost of transportation to and cost of maintenance at said school is committed thereto, such cost of transportation and maintenance of such minor shall be borne, one half by the State and the other half by the county from which said minor is committed. The expense which any county may be liable to pay on account of any minor committed to said institution under the provisions of this Act, shall be paid by the Board of Supervisors into the State Treasury on a certified and detailed statement as to the amount due therefor from such county being furnished to the Auditor of the county by said superintendent; but in no case shall the amount charged to any county for the keeping of any minor exceed one half of the estimated cost to the State of his or her support, exclusive of the use of the permanent property of the institution. All moneys paid by such counties under the provisions of this section into the State Treasury shall be placed in a fund, to be designated and known as the "Whittier Reform School Fund," for the use of said institution; *provided, however*, that no order shall be made by said Board of Trustees charging any county with one half of the cost of keeping in the institution any infant committed at the instance of his or her parent or guardian, or other protector, unless a certificate in writing is first produced, signed by the president of the Board of Supervisors of such county, setting forth that the case is one in which the expense should be charged to the State and county, and also setting forth the reasons for their being so charged.

SEC. 25. Immediately after the Governor shall make proclamation that said institution is ready for the reception of the inmates the Board of Trustees shall make the estimated actual expense per month for keeping and taking care of the infants, as required under section twenty-four, which estimate shall control in such matters until the first biennial report of said board is made.

SEC. 26. If any person procure the escape of any person committed to the school, or advise or connive at, aid, or assist in such escape, or conceal any such person so committed after such escape, he shall, upon conviction thereof in any Superior Court, be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than two months nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; or, if such person so convicted be under the age of sixteen years, then he shall be sentenced to the school as in this Act provided.

SEC. 27. If any parent, or guardian, or master to whom a minor has been apprenticed, or any person occupying the position of parent, protector, or guardian, in fact or in reality, by blood or marriage, not more remote than first cousin to such minor, shall feel aggrieved by such commitment to such institution when such commitment has been made under section twenty of this Act, he may make written application to the Board of Trustees of the institution for the discharge of such minor, which application shall be filed with the superintendent, who shall inform the Trustees thereof, and the same shall be heard and determined by such Trustees at such time and place as they shall appoint for that purpose, not later than the next regular meeting of the board. Such application shall state the grounds of the applicant's claim to the custody of the minor and the reasons for claiming such custody. Within ten days after hearing said application, the Trustees shall make

and announce their opinion thereon, and if they shall be of the opinion that the welfare of such minor would be promoted by granting the application, they shall make an order to that effect; otherwise they shall deny the application. The applicant may, upon the denial of his application, by first giving security for the payment of all costs (the security to be approved by the clerk of the proper court) commence an action in the Superior Court of the county in which the institution may be situated, for the recovery of the custody of such minor against the Trustees of such institution. The complaint in said action shall state the fact and manner of the minor's commitment to the said institution, the making of the applicant's application to the Trustees for the custody of such minor, and the overruling of such application by such Trustees, as well as the ground upon which the applicant relies for the recovery of the custody of such minor. Said action shall be prosecuted in like manner as other civil actions, and the cost thereof shall be paid by the applicant without reference to the result of the action, unless the court shall state in the judgment that the refusal of the Trustees to grant the application of the applicant was plainly unreasonable, or that the original commitment was manifestly improper and unnecessary.

SEC. 28. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of any county wherein an order is made or approved by a Superior Judge committing any minor to said school, to execute any and all writs of commitment issued or approved by said judge, and to receive as compensation therefor such fees as are now or may hereafter be provided by law for the transportation of prisoners to the State prison; *provided*, that in all cases where the commitment shall be made under section twenty of this Act, the parent, guardian or other protector of such minor may, at his option, and in all cases where he is liable, or where the estate of such minor is sufficient, execute said writ of commitment, after having been duly sworn therefor with like powers and with like effect as the sheriff would possess in such case, but without expense to the said State; *and further provided*, that in the case of minor females committed to said school, and there is no parent, guardian or other protector of such minor, who, in the opinion of the court, is a proper person to safely conduct such female to said school, that then in such case the court shall appoint some suitable woman of satisfactory character and discretion, who shall take the custody of such minor female after her said commitment, and shall forthwith deliver her to said school, and be entitled to the same compensation therefor as is otherwise provided to be paid to the sheriff in all cases where, if such minor were a boy and were by a sheriff delivered to said school, he, the said sheriff, would be entitled to receive compensation under the terms of this Act.

SEC. 29. In all cases where an infant has been committed to said school for any of the causes mentioned in section twenty of this Act, and such minor, at the time of his commitment or afterwards, and during his term of confinement at said school, succeeds to any estate which is of sufficient value to cover his expenses to and from and while at said school, the same shall become subject to such expense; and the said Superior Court shall, by a proper order therein entered, cause the parent or guardian to sell so much of said minor's estate (there not being sufficient money) to pay such expense. In each case the proceedings thereon shall be similar to those required of guardians in ordinary sales of the property of wards. When any money is realized by virtue of any such sales, the court, by proper order shall cause the same, or a sufficient amount thereof, to be paid to the trustees of such institution; or in case any expense of said minor has been borne already by the State or county, then such court shall order said county and State to be fully reimbursed for said expense by causing a sufficient amount therefor to be placed in the State and County Treasury.

SEC. 30. The said Board of Trustees shall examine, audit and allow the demands arising under the terms of the aforesaid Act and the amendments thereto, and the State Controller shall thereupon draw his warrants therefor, payable out of the proper fund, and the State Treasurer is hereby ordered to pay such warrants.

All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 31. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

An Act to establish a school of industry, to provide for the maintenance and management of the same, and to make an appropriation therefor.

[Approved March 11, 1889. Stats. 1889, p. 100. Amended February 27, 1893. Stats. 1893, p. 39.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be established at or within a convenient distance from Ione City, in the county of Amador in said State, an educational institution to be designated as the Preston School of Industry.

SEC. 2. The sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of purchasing and preparing grounds for the erection of buildings thereon, for the purchase of the necessary furniture, machinery, and supplies, and for the payment of the current expenses of said school.

SEC. 3. The general government and supervision of said school shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, consisting of three citizens of the State of California, who shall be appointed by the Governor. The members of said board shall hold their offices for the respective terms of two, three, and four years, from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified, said respective terms to be designated in their appointments; and thereafter, upon the expiration of such terms, there shall be one of said board appointed, whose term of office shall be continued four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Said Trustees, before entering on the discharge of the duties of their office, shall each take an oath faithfully to discharge the same.

SEC. 4. The board shall, with all convenient dispatch, select and establish a site at some suitable place in said county for said institution, and procure the right of way for suitable drainage; said site to contain not less than one hundred acres nor more than three hundred acres of land, to have water facilities sufficient for the uses of said school, and for power in operating machinery; the land to be of a quality suitable for general farming purposes, and adapted to the cultivation of vines and fruit trees. The land so set apart by said purchase shall hereafter be used exclusively for the occupancy and purposes of said school. It shall be indicated by fixed corners and definite boundaries. A description thereof, together with the deed therefor, shall be filed with the Secretary of State at his office within thirty days after the purchase of the same.

SEC. 5. Thereafter the board shall cause to be prepared and shall adopt plans for the grounds, buildings, and fixtures necessary for such an institution, of such form, dimensions, and style, as to it shall seem best adapted to the purposes thereof. In the preparation of such plans, and in the construction of the buildings, it may employ a competent architect at a reasonable compensation.

SEC. 6. No member of the board or employé of the institution shall be interested in any contract or enterprise in connection with said school.

SEC. 7. This Act shall be construed as the sole and exclusive Act on the subject-matter contained herein, unless specially or otherwise herein provided; and none of the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate contracts on behalf of the State in relation to erections of buildings," approved March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, or any other Act, unless herein specially referred to, shall apply to or govern or limit this Act, or any of the powers or duties in this Act conferred upon said board.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this Act contained shall be so construed as to permit any convict or convicts undergoing sentence in either of the State prisons of California, to associate with or to be so employed as to mingle with any person or persons undergoing commitment in the said school.

SEC. 9. The said school shall be conducted on such plan as to the board may seem best calculated to carry out the intentions of this Act, and its inmates shall be subject to military discipline, including daily drill. They shall be clothed in military uniform of such pattern and material as may be prescribed by the board, but under no circumstances shall such inmates be clothed in convict stripes while undergoing commitment in said school.

SEC. 10. The members of the board shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed their reasonable expenses incurred while in the discharge of their official duties. The superintendent shall receive a salary, to be fixed by the board, not to exceed three thousand dollars per annum. The military instructor shall receive a salary, to be fixed by the board, not to exceed twelve hundred dollars per annum. The secretary and commissary shall each receive a salary to be fixed by the board, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum. The salary of no other officer or employé of the school shall exceed twelve hundred dollars per annum. The power of the board to fix the compensation of the officers and employés, as provided in section twelve of this Act, shall be subject to these limitations.

SEC. 11. The board shall elect a superintendent, a military instructor, and a secretary. The superintendent and secretary shall give such bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as the board shall determine. The bond of the superintendent shall be for a sum of not less than ten thousand dollars, and that of the secretary of not less than five thousand dollars. The military instructor must be a man who is a good disciplinarian and skilled in military tactics. He shall receive from the Governor a commission with the rank of major. He shall perform such duties and receive such salary as the board may prescribe. The board shall meet once in three months for the transaction of business. Special meetings may be called by the president when deemed necessary.

SEC. 12. The board shall cause to be organized and maintained a department of instruction for the inmates of said school, with a course of study corresponding as far as practicable with the course of study in the public schools of this State, but the course shall not be higher than the course prescribed in grammar schools. They shall adopt a system of government, embracing such laws and regulations as are necessary for the guidance of the officers and employés for the regulation of the hours of study and labor, for the preservation of order, for the enforcement of discipline and military training, for the preservation of health, and for the industrial training of the inmates. The ultimate purpose of all such instruction, discipline, and industries shall be to qualify the inmates for honorable and profitable employment after their release from the institution, rather than to make said institution self sustaining. The board shall also determine the number of officers and employés required, and shall prescribe their duties and fix the amount of their compensation.

SEC. 13. The superintendent, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall make and file with the board an oath that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of his office. Thereupon he shall, subject to the regulations prescribed by the board, be invested with the custody of the lands, buildings, and all other property belonging to and under the control of the said institution. He shall receive for his services a salary not exceeding the sum of three thousand dollars per annum. He shall appoint, except as hereinbefore provided, all officers and employés of said institution, who shall hold office during his pleasure. He shall provide a book in which shall be registered the name, residence, occupation and religious creed of every boy received into the school; the date of his reception, and the date and condition of his discharge; the names, residence and occupation of his parents; whether the boy was apprenticed or not, and if so apprenticed, the name, residence and occupation of the person to whom he was apprenticed. He shall have charge of all persons committed to the institution by any magistrate or court, shall use his best efforts to employ, instruct, discipline and reform all such persons under his charge, and shall discharge such other duties as the said board

may direct, and shall at all times be subject to removal by the board for incapacity, immorality, negligence of duty, or cruelty to the inmates.

SEC. 15. When any boy under the age of eighteen years shall be found guilty, by a magistrate or court of competent jurisdiction, of any offense punishable by fine, or by imprisonment, or by both, and who, in the opinion of such magistrate or court, would be a fit subject for commitment to the said school, it shall be lawful for the magistrate or court to suspend judgment or sentence (except when the penalty is life imprisonment or death), and to commit such boy to the said school for a period not exceeding the time when he shall attain his twenty-first birthday, unless sooner discharged by law, or as in this Act provided; but no boy who is under the age of eight years, or who is of unsound mind, shall be committed to the said school. The board shall have authority to make rules reducing, as the reward for good conduct, the time for which such person or persons have been committed. It shall be the duty of all courts and magistrates committing any boy to such school to certify to the superintendent thereof the age of the person so committed, as nearly as can be ascertained by testimony taken under oath before such court or magistrate, or in such manner as the court or magistrate may direct.

SEC. 16. Before any commitment made by a police court or by a justice of the peace, under this Act, shall be executed, it shall be approved by a judge of the Superior Court of the county in which the police court or justice of the peace has jurisdiction, and his approval indorsed on the warrant of commitment. But if such sentence shall be disapproved, the police court or justice of the peace shall then impose the ordinary sentence prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. It shall be lawful for the board, whenever it may deem any inmate of said institution to have been so far reformed as to justify his discharge, to give him an honorable dismissal, and to cause an entry of the reasons for such dismissal to be made in the book of records prepared for that purpose. All persons thus honorably dismissed, and all those who shall have served the full term of their respective sentences, shall thereafter be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offenses or crimes for which they were committed. Upon the final discharge of any inmate as in this section provided, the superintendent shall immediately certify such discharge in writing, and shall transmit the certificate to the magistrate or court by which such inmate or boy was committed. Said magistrate or court shall thereupon dismiss the accusation and the action pending against said person.

SEC. 18. The board shall have authority also to issue certificates of conditional dismissal and parole to any worthy boy confined in the institution, on the following conditions: It may bind such boy, by articles of indenture, to any suitable person who will engage to educate him, and to instruct him in some useful art or trade, or it may return him to his parents, or it may place him under the care of any reputable person who is a citizen and a resident of the State, after such person, parent, guardian, or resident citizen shall have become bound to the said board, with good and sufficient sureties, conditioned on the proper custody, care, education and moral and industrial training of the said paroled boy. The time of such conditional release shall be made subject to good behavior and continued reformation on the part of the person thus paroled. Any boy who violates his parole, or who becomes habitually disobedient and incorrigible, may be returned to the said school to serve the unexpired term of his sentence, on complaint of his guardian and the written requisition of the superintendent of the said school, and if received from either of the State prisons may be returned to the same. Every paroled boy who properly observes and obeys the condition of his parole until the date of the expiration of his time of commitment shall be entitled to all the benefits and immunities in this Act provided.

SEC. 19. Any boy, who shall, during the time of his commitment, be found incorrigible, or who shall be an improper subject for detention in said school, may be returned to the magistrate or court by which said boy was committed; and upon written complaint of the board, attested by the superintendent and filed with the

original complaint, it shall be lawful for said court or magistrate to enter judgment and pass such sentence as would have been lawful at the time when the offender was first committed to the said school, and if committed from either of the State prisons may be returned to the prison whence received to serve out his unexpired term.

SEC. 20. Any boy under the age of eighteen years, who is undergoing sentence in any State prison in this State (except such as are undergoing a life sentence) and who shall be deemed a fit subject for training in the said school, may, upon recommendation of the State Board of Prison Directors, with the approval of the Governor, be transferred to said school for the unexpired period of his sentence, and when honorably discharged from said school, as hereinbefore provided, shall be entitled to such benefits and immunities as are provided for the other inmates of the institution.

SEC. 21. Any person who knowingly permits or who aids any boy to escape from the said school, or who knowingly promotes his departure, or conceals him with the intent of enabling such escaped boy to elude pursuit, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished according to law. Any fugitive from said institution or from the parties to whom he is bound out or apprenticed, may be arrested and returned to the institution by any person upon written request or order of the superintendent directed to such person.

SEC. 22. The Board of Trustees are hereby authorized and required to contract for provisions, clothing, medicines, forage, fuel, and other staple supplies of the school for any period of time not exceeding one year, and such contracts shall be limited to bona fide dealers in the several classes of articles contracted for. Contracts for such articles as the board may desire to contract for shall be given to the lowest bidder at a public letting thereof, and if the price bid is a fair and reasonable one and not greater than the usual market value and prices. Each bid shall be accompanied by such security as the board may require, conditioned upon the bidder entering into a contract upon the terms of his bid, and on notice of the acceptance thereof, and furnishing a bond, with good and sufficient sureties, in such sum as the board may require, and to their satisfaction, that he will faithfully perform his contract. If the proper officer reject any article as not complying with the contract, or if a bidder fail to furnish the articles awarded to him when required, the proper officer of the school may buy other articles of the kind rejected or called for, in the open market, and deduct the price thereof over the contract price from the amount due to the bidder, or charge the same up against him. Notice of the time, place, and conditions of the letting of contracts shall be given for at least two consecutive weeks in one newspaper printed and published in the city and county of San Francisco, in one newspaper printed and published in the city of Sacramento, and in one newspaper printed and published in the county of Amador. If all bids made at such letting are deemed unreasonably high, the board may, in their discretion, decline to contract, and may again advertise for such time and in such papers as they see proper for proposals, and may so continue to renew the advertisement until satisfactory contracts are made; and in the meantime the board may contract with any one whose offer is regarded just and equitable, or may purchase in the open market. No bid shall be accepted, nor a contract entered into in pursuance thereof, when such bid is higher than any other bid at the same letting for the same class or schedule of articles, quality considered, and when a contract can be had at such lower bid. When two or more bids for the same article or articles are equal in amount the board may select the one which, all things considered, may by them be thought best for the interest of the State, or they may divide the contract between the bidders, as in their judgment may seem proper and right. The board shall have power to let a contract in the aggregate, or they may segregate the items and enter into a contract with the bidder or bidders who may bid lowest on the several articles. The board shall have the power to reject the bid of any person who had a prior contract, and who had not, in the option of the board faithfully complied therewith.

SEC. 23. When the premises are ready for occupancy, the board shall certify

such fact to the Governor, who shall make due proclamation thereof. Thereafter it shall be lawful for any competent magistrate or court to commit juvenile offenders to the institution, as herein provided.

SEC. 24. The Controller of State is hereby authorized and directed, on requisition of the said board, to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of said board, to pay for the necessary expenditures in the establishment and maintenance of the said school, and the State Treasurer is authorized to pay the same from the appropriations provided for in this Act.

SEC. 25. For the purpose of giving practical effect to the provisions of this Act, all laws or parts of laws which conflict with the provisions hereof are, for the purposes of this Act only, suspended, and hereby made inapplicable to any boy committed to and in the custody of said school.

SEC. 26. In all proceedings relating to commitments under this Act, the fees and compensation of the Sheriff and other officers of the court shall be such as are allowed by law for like proceedings and services in criminal cases.

SEC. 27. This Act shall be construed in conformity with the intent as well as with the express provisions hereof, and shall confer upon the board authority to do all those lawful acts, from time to time, which are necessary to promote the prosperity of the institution and the well-being and reformation of its inmates, including the organization of trade schools, the purchase and use of fixed and movable machinery, the erection of necessary buildings for machinery and other purposes, the improvement and management of a farm, orchard and garden, the purchase of necessary supplies for the institution, and materials for manufacture, and performance of all other necessary and lawful acts, not otherwise prohibited, which may be required to comply with the purposes of this Act; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to permit said board to incur any indebtedness or obligation in excess of the appropriations allowed by law for the establishment and maintenance of said school.

SEC. 28. For the purpose of preventing any inconvenience arising from the transfer of the power of superintendence and government of said school from the State Board of Prison Directors to said Board of Trustees, this Act shall, after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, confer and devolve upon said Board of Trustees all the powers, duties, and responsibilities conferred or devolved upon the State Board of Prison Directors, by virtue of any Act heretofore passed or that may be passed in relation to said school at the present session of the Legislature, and said Board of Trustees shall, so far as the government and control of said school or any appropriation relating thereto is concerned, become and remain the successors of said State Board of Prison Directors.

This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

An Act relating to commitments to the State School at Whittier and to the Preston School of Industry; fixing the authority to examine and commit to such schools with the Superior Court Judges of the counties, and fixing the responsibilities from which commitments are made to the State for maintenance of the persons committed therefrom; providing for the manner of payment thereof, and fixing the responsibility of the parents to the counties from which their children are committed.

[Approved March 26, 1895. Stats. 1895, p. 122.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Superior Judge of any county, and no other judicial officer, shall have power to examine, discharge or commit any offender either to the Whittier State School or to the Preston School of Industry; *provided*, that the Superior Judge shall determine whether or not the parent or guardian of any minor committed to the Whittier State School or to the Preston School of Industry is able to pay to the county in which the commitment is made for the maintenance of such

minor during the term of such commitment; and when the Superior Judge shall determine that said parent or guardian has the ability to pay as aforesaid for the maintenance of such minor during the term of such confinement, the parent or parents or guardian shall pay into the treasury of such county the sum of eleven dollars per month in advance; and in case of the failure to pay the same as herein provided it shall be the duty of the District Attorney of such county to proceed to collect the amount from such parent, parents, or guardian in the manner that other indebtedness against the county is collected.

SEC. 2. For each and every person hereafter committed to either the Whittier State School or the Preston School of Industry, the county from which the commitment is made shall pay into the State Treasury the sum of one hundred and thirty-two dollars per annum, and at that rate for each fraction of a year.

SEC. 3. It is hereby made the duty of the clerk of the Superior Court of the county from which such commitment is made, to certify to the county auditor the name, the age, and date of commitment of each person committed by the Superior Judge thereof, and the amount due to the State from the county by reason of such commitments, and before the first day of May and December of each and every year to file with the treasurer of the county a statement of the number of commitments, with the date thereof, and the amount due from the county by reason of such commitments, to the State Treasurer; and it is further made the duty of the county treasurer, during the settlement or at the time of the settlement with the State during the month of May and December of each year, to pay to the State Treasurer, through the State Controller, the amount so found to be due to the State by reason of commitments to the State schools as herein provided.

SEC. 4. The superintendents of the State School at Whittier and the Preston School of Industry are hereby required to transmit to the State Treasurer a statement of all commitments to their respective institutions, showing the name of the person committed, the date of the commitment and the county from which the commitment is made, and the amount due to the State from the county by reason of such commitments; said statement to be made quarterly as follows: On or before the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July, and the first day of October of each year; and it is hereby made the duty of the Controller of State to add the amounts due to the State from said counties such sum as may be shown to be due by reason of commitments to such schools, as in section two of this Act provided.

SEC. 5. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect immediately.

An Act to prevent evil-disposed persons from coming upon the grounds of the Whittier State School at Whittier, California, or the Preston School of Industry at Ione.

[Approved March 26, 1895. Stats. 1895, p. 92.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person who shall come upon the grounds of the Whittier State School at Whittier, or Preston School of Industry at Ione, or any of the grounds adjacent thereunto where inmates are employed, and leave or deposit where inmates may have access thereunto, any guns, pistols, knives, or other deadly weapons, or any explosive of any kind whatsoever, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not to exceed three years.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall come upon the grounds of the Whittier State School at Whittier, or Preston School of Industry at Ione, or any of the grounds adjacent thereto where inmates are employed, and leave or deposit where inmates may have access thereto, any whiskey, cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, or any other

narcotic or stimulant, or who shall furnish to any of the inmates of said school any of the above named articles, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. Any person having been previously convicted of a felony and who has been confined in either of the State prisons of this State, who shall come upon the grounds of the Whittier State School, or Preston School of Industry at Ione, or communicate or attempt to communicate with any of the inmates of said institution without the consent of the superintendents, or other officers in charge of said schools, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by confinement in either of the State prisons of this State for not more than three years.

SEC. 4. Any tramp, vagrant, or person who is a known associate of thieves who shall come upon the grounds of the Whittier State School, or Preston School of Industry at Ione, or grounds adjacent thereto, and communicate with any of the inmates of said schools, without the consent of the superintendents thereof, or who shall visit or communicate with any paroled pupil of said school with a view to induce him to violate the conditions of his parole, or who shall induce by threats, intimidation or persuasion, such paroled pupil to leave the guardian under whom he has been placed by the superintendents of the Whittier State School or Preston School of Ione, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall deliver, or agree to deliver, any literature, letters, or any reading matter whatsoever to any of the pupils of the Whittier State School, or Preston School of Industry at Ione, without the same passing through the hands of the superintendents of said schools, or other officer designated by him for the purpose of receiving and examining such literature, letters or reading matter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

This Act shall take effect immediately.

PROBATIONARY TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

Penal Code.

SEC. 1388. Final judgment may be suspended on any conviction, charge or prosecution for misdemeanor or felony, where in the judgment of the court in which such proceedings is pending there is a reasonable ground to believe that such minor may be reformed, and that a commitment to prison would work manifest injury in the premises. Such suspension may be for as long a period as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, and subject to the following further provisions: During the period of such suspension, or of any extensions thereof, the court or judge may, under such limitations as may seem advisable, commit such minor to the custody of the officers or managers of any strictly non-sectarian charitable corporation conducted for the purpose of reclaiming criminal minors. Such corporation, by its officers or managers, may accept the custody of such minor for a period of two months (to be further extended by the court or judge should it be deemed advisable), and should said minor be found incorrigible and incapable of reformation, he may be returned before the court for final judgment for his misdemeanor. Such charitable corporation shall accept custody of said minor as aforesaid, upon the distinct agreement that it and its officers shall use all reasonable means to effect the reformation of such minor, and provide him with a home and instruction. No application for guardianship of such minor by any person, parent or friend shall be entertained by any court during the period of suspension and custody, save upon recommendation of the court before which the criminal proceedings are pending first obtained. Such court may further, in its discretion, direct the payment of the expenses of the maintenance of such minor during such period of two months, not to exceed, in the aggregate, the sum of \$25 (twenty-five dollars) which sum shall include board, clothing, transportation, and all other expenses, to be paid by the county where such criminal proceedings is pending, or direct action to be instituted for the recovery thereof out of the estate of said minor, or from his parents. Such court may also revoke such order of suspension at any time. [Enacted Stats. 1883, p. 377.]

THE JUVENILE COURT LAW.

An Act defining and providing for the control, protection and treatment of dependent and delinquent children; prescribing the powers and duties of courts with respect thereto; providing for the appointment of probation officers, and prescribing their duties and powers; providing for the separation of children from adults when confined in jails or other institutions; providing for the appointment of boards to investigate the qualifications of organizations receiving children under this Act and prescribing the duties of such boards; and providing when proceedings under this Act shall be admissible in evidence.

[Approved February 26, 1903. Stats. 1903, p. 44.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. This Act shall apply only to children under the age of sixteen years not now or hereafter inmates of a State institution, or any reform school for juvenile offenders, or any institution incorporated under the laws of the State for the care and education of children. For the purposes of this Act the words "dependent child" shall mean any child under the age of sixteen years that is found begging or receiving or gathering alms (whether actually begging or under the pretext of selling or offering for sale anything) or being in any street, road or public place for the purpose of so begging, gathering, or receiving alms; or that is found wandering and not having any home or any settled place of abode, or proper guardianship, or visible means of subsistence; or that is found destitute, or whose home, by reason of neglect, cruelty, or depravity on the part of its parents, guardian or other person in whose care it may be, is an unfit place for such child; or that frequents the company of reputed criminals or prostitutes, or that is found living or being in any house of prostitution or assignation, or that habitually visits, without parent or guardian, any saloon, place of entertainment where any spirituous liquors, or wine, or intoxicating or malt liquors are sold, exchanged, or given away, or who is incorrigible, or who is a persistent truant from school. The words "delinquent child" shall include any child under the age of sixteen years who violates any law of this State, or any ordinance of any town, city, county, or city and county of this State.

SEC. 2. In counties having more than one judge of a Superior Court, the judges of such court shall from time to time designate one or more of their number whose duty it shall be to hear all cases coming under this Act. In the cities of the first class such designation shall be made by the presiding judge. The orders and findings, if any, of the Superior Court, in all cases coming under the provisions of this Act, shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose and known as the "juvenile record," and the court, acting under this Act, for convenience, may be called the "juvenile court." In justices' courts having more than one justice of the peace, and in police courts having more than one judge, the justices of the peace, and the judges of the police courts, from time to time shall designate one of their respective number whose duty it shall be to hear all cases coming under this Act. All cases coming under the provisions of this Act shall be heard at a special session of the court, and no matter other than cases under this Act shall be on the calendar, or shall be heard at such session, nor shall there be permitted to be present at such special session any person on trial, or awaiting trial, who does not come under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. Any citizen of the State may file with the County Clerk a petition showing that there is within the county a dependent child and praying that the Superior Court deal with such child as provided in this Act. Such petition shall be verified, and shall contain a statement of the facts constituting such dependency as provided in section one of this Act.

SEC. 4. Upon the filing of the petition, provided for in section three hereof, a citation shall issue, requiring the person having custody or control of the child, or

with whom the child may be, to appear with the child at a place and time stated in the citation. Service of such citation must be made at least twenty-four hours before the time stated therein. The parents of the child, if living, and if their place of residence be known, and it be within the county in which the court sits, or his legal guardian, if any, or if there be neither parent or guardian, or if his or her residence is not known, then some relative, if there be any, and if his residence be known, and it be within the county where the court sits, shall be notified of the proceedings, and in any case, the judge may appoint some suitable person to act in behalf of the child, and may order such further notice of the proceeding to be given as he may deem proper. If the person cited as herein provided, shall fail, without reasonable cause, to appear and abide by the order of the court, or to bring the child, he may be proceeded against as in case of contempt of court. In case the citation can not be served, or the party served fails to obey the same, and in any case in which it shall be made to appear to the court that such citation will be ineffectual, a warrant of arrest may issue on the order of the court, either against the parent or guardian, or the person having the custody of the child, or with whom the child may be, or against the child itself, or any of said persons. On the return of the citation or other process, or as soon thereafter as may be, the court shall proceed to hear and dispose of the case in a summary manner. Until the final disposition of any case the child may be retained in the possession of the person having charge of the same, or may be kept, upon the order of the court, in some suitable place, provided by the county, or city and county, or may be held otherwise, as the court may direct.

SEC. 5. When any child under the age of sixteen years shall be found to be dependent, within the meaning of this act, the court may make an order committing the child, for such time during its minority as the court may deem fit, to the care of some reputable citizen of good moral character, or to the care of some association, society or corporation willing to receive it, embracing in its objects the purpose of caring for or obtaining homes for dependent or neglected children. The court may thereafter set aside, change or modify such order.

SEC. 6. Any judge of the superior court, acting under this Act, shall have authority to appoint or designate one or more discreet persons of good character, of either sex, to serve, during the pleasure of the court making the appointment, as probation officers of the superior court, and of such justices' court, justice of the peace and police court, or either or any thereof, as may be designated in the order appointing such officer. When more than one probation officer is appointed the court may designate one of the probation officers as chief probation officer and the others as deputy probation officers, and it shall be the duty of the chief probation officer to see that the deputies properly perform their duties. In case a probation officer shall be appointed to act under any court, judge, justice of the peace or police judge, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court appointing said officer, or if there be no clerk it shall be the duty of the court, justice of the peace or police judge, if practicable, to notify the said probation officer in advance when any child is to be brought before said court. It shall be the duty of the said probation officer to make such investigation as may be required by the court; to be in court in order to represent the interests of the child when the case is heard; to furnish to the court such information and assistance as it may require, and to take such charge of any child before and after trial as may be directed by the court. A probation officer or deputy probation officer under this act shall have, as to any child committed to his care, the power of a peace officer. At any time in his own discretion such officer may bring such child before the court committing such child to his care and custody, for such further or other action as the court may see fit.

SEC. 7. When any child under the age of sixteen years is arrested with or without warrant, such child may be taken directly before a justice of the peace or police judge. In the case of any delinquent child the justice of the peace or police judge may continue the hearing from time to time, and may, at any time, commit the child to the care and custody of a probation officer and may allow such child to

remain in the home of such child, subject to the visitation of the probation officer, such child to report to the probation officer as often as may be required and subject to be returned to the court for further proceedings whenever such action may appear to be necessary. If the justice of the peace or police judge at any time deems it necessary or to the best interest of the child that he should be committed to a state reform school or to the care and custody of some association, society or corporation, embracing in its objects the care of neglected, dependent or delinquent children, or should be placed in a suitable family home, or that a guardian should be appointed for such child, the justice of the peace or police judge shall certify the case with a transcript of the docket or other record to the clerk of the superior court of the county or city and county in which the justices' court or police court is held, and the officer having the child in charge shall take the child before the superior court, and in any such case the superior court may proceed to hear and dispose of the case in the same manner as if the child had been brought before the court on petition as herein provided for dependent children. In any case the court shall require a notice to be given and investigation to be made as in other cases under this act, and may adjourn the hearing from time to time for that purpose.

SEC. 8. In the case of a child alleged to be delinquent, within the meaning of this act, and brought before the superior court, said court may continue the hearing from time to time and may at any time commit the child to the care or custody of a probation officer, duly appointed by the court, and may allow such child to remain in the home of such child subject to the visitation of the probation officer, such child to report to the probation officer as often as may be required and subject to be returned to the court for further proceedings whenever such action may appear necessary or the court may commit the child to the care or custody of the probation officer, to be placed in a suitable family home, subject to the friendly supervision of such probation officer, and the further order of the court, or it may authorize the said probation officer to board out the said child in some suitable family home in case provision is made by voluntary contribution, or otherwise, for the payment of the board of such child, until a suitable provision may be made for the child in a home without such payment. Or the court may commit the child for such time during its minority, as the court may deem fit, to the care and custody of some association, society or corporation that will receive it, embracing in its objects the care of neglected, dependent or delinquent children. Or the court may commit such child to a state reform school, as is now, or may hereafter be provided by law. The court may thereafter set aside, change or modify such order.

SEC. 9. No court or magistrate shall commit a child under twelve years of age to a jail, prison or police station, but if such child is unable to give bail it may be committed to the care of the sheriff, police officer, constable, or probation officer, who shall keep such child in some suitable place provided by the city, county or city and county, outside of the enclosure of any jail or police station. When any child shall be sentenced to confinement in any institution to which adult convicts or prisoners are sentenced, or where adults are confined it shall be unlawful to confine such child in the same room or yard or enclosure with such adult convicts or prisoners, or to permit such child to come or remain within sight of or meet or come into or remain in the presence of such adult convicts or prisoners.

SEC. 10. The superior court of each county and city and county may appoint a board of six reputable citizens of either sex, who shall serve without compensation, whose duty it shall be to investigate all societies, associations and corporations, receiving or applying to receive children under this act; the said board shall report to the court from time to time as to the qualifications of such societies, associations and corporations. Said board, if required by the court, shall also investigate and report as to the qualifications of any person by or on behalf of whom an application is made to be appointed as probation officer.

SEC. 11. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal any portion of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a State reform school for juvenile offenders, and to make an appropriation therefor," approved March eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, or any of the amendments thereto, or the Act entitled "An Act to estab-

lish the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children, and provide for the maintenance of the same," approved March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, or any of the amendments thereto, or the Act entitled "An Act to establish a school of industry and provide for the maintenance and management of the same, and to make an appropriation therefor," approved March eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, or any of the amendments thereto. And in all commitments to said institutions the Acts in reference to said institutions shall govern the same.

SEC. 12. No record of, or testimony concerning any proceeding against any child under this Act shall be admissible as evidence against such child in any other court or proceeding except in proceedings under this Act.

SEC. 13. This Act shall be liberally construed, to the end that its purpose may be carried out, to wit: That the care, custody and discipline of a child shall approximate as nearly as may be that which should be given by its parents, and in all cases where it can be properly done, the child be placed in an approved family home, with people of the same religious belief, and become a member of the family by legal adoption or otherwise.

THE INSANE AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

An Act to repeal Chapter I of Title V, Part III of the Political Code, and to substitute therefor a new Chapter I, to define the powers and duties of the State Commission in Lunacy, to provide for the government and management of State hospitals for the insane and other incompetent persons, and to provide for the care, custody, apprehension, commitment and maintenance of insane and other incompetent persons.

[Approved March 26, 1903. Stats. 1903, p. 485.]

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter first of title fifth of part third of the Political Code is hereby repealed and there is hereby substituted to take the place thereof in such code a new chapter first, to read as follows:

CHAPTER I.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY, STATE HOSPITALS, AND CARE, CUSTODY, APPREHENSION, COMMITMENT OF INSANE AND OTHER INCOMPETENT PERSONS.

SEC. 2136. There shall continue to be a State Commission in Lunacy consisting of five members, to wit: The General Superintendent of the State Hospitals, the Secretary of the State Board of Health, and the three members of the State Board of Examiners. In the absence of the Governor, at any meeting of the commission, the Secretary of the State Board of Examiners is authorized to act in his place, with the same powers and with like effect as the Governor might exercise, if present; and in the like absence of the Attorney-General the Assistant Attorney-General may act in his place with like authority as he might exercise if present. All the members, other than the General Superintendent, must serve without salary.

SEC. 2137. The General Superintendent of State Hospitals is appointed by the Governor, to hold office for four years, and must not hold any other office. He must be a reputable physician, and graduate of an incorporated medical college, who has had at least ten years' actual practice in his profession, and six years' actual experience in the care and treatment of the insane, at least one year of which must have been in the State hospitals of this State. His salary is four thousand dollars per annum, and cannot be changed during his term of office, and he must also be allowed his actual traveling and incidental expenses, to be audited by the other members of the commission.

SEC. 2138. The Secretary of State must provide the commission with a suitably furnished office in the State capitol, in which it must hold stated meetings at least once in every three months. It may hold other meetings at such office, or elsewhere, at such times as it may be deemed necessary.

SEC. 2139. The commission must have and keep an official seal. Every process, order, or other paper issued or executed by the commission, may, by its direction, be attested with its seal by the secretary, or by any member of the commission, and when so attested must be deemed to be duly executed by the commission.

SEC. 2140. The salary of the General Superintendent and the reasonable expenses of the commission, and of the necessary clerical assistance, must be paid by the Treasurer of State on the warrant of the Controller, out of any money appropriated for the support of the insane, feeble-minded and other incompetent persons, pro rata, from the amount appropriated for the maintenance of each hospital.

SEC. 2141. The commission has power:

1. To employ a secretary, a stenographer, and such other employes as it may deem necessary and fix their compensation;

2. To appoint, by its order, a competent person to examine the books, papers, and accounts, and also into the general condition and management of any institution in this chapter mentioned, to the extent deemed necessary and specified in such order;

3. To fix the annual salaries of the resident officers and treasurer of the State hospitals, which must be uniform in all State hospitals for the insane and as near uniform as possible in all State hospitals, and to classify the other officers and employes in grades, and determine the salaries and wages to be paid in each grade, which must be uniform in all hospitals for the insane, and as near uniform as possible in all state hospitals;

4. To determine the kind and character of all employes who shall be employed at any State hospital according to the needs and objects of the hospital.

SEC. 2142. The duties of the commission are:

1. To take charge of the execution of the laws relating to the care, custody, and treatment of the insane, feeble-minded persons, epileptics and idiots, and other incompetent persons as provided in this chapter;

2. To examine all public and private institutions receiving and caring for the insane and other incompetent persons, and inquire into their methods of government, and the treatment of all inmates thereof;

3. To examine into the condition of all buildings, grounds, or other property connected with such institutions, and into all matters relating to their management. For the purposes specified in this subdivision, each commissioner is entitled to free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books and papers relating to any such institution, and every person connected therewith must give such information and afford such facilities for any such examination or inquiry, as the commissioners may require;

4. To make such regulations in regard to the correspondence of the inmates in said institutions in custody as in its judgment will promote their interests, which regulations must be complied with and enforced by the proper authorities of each institution; but no restriction must be placed upon the correspondence of such inmates with the Superior Judge and District Attorney of the county from which they were committed or admitted to such institutions;

5. To adopt, for all hospitals, rules and regulations, books of record for steward's and all departments, blank forms, both clinical and otherwise, questions for examination of employes, and for examination in all the different branches of medicine and surgery, and especially in diseases affecting the mind and nervous system, of all officers and internes, for the special use of the hospital;

6. To keep in its office a record showing the name, residence, and certificate of each duly qualified medical examiner, and to immediately file, when received, each duly certified copy of a medical examiner's certificate, and advise him of its receipt and filing;

7. To keep in its office a record showing:

- (1) The name, residence, sex, age, nativity, occupation, civil condition, and date

of commitment of every patient and inmate in custody in the several institutions for the care and treatment of insane and other incompetent persons in the State, and the name and residence of the person making the petition for commitment, and of the persons signing the medical certificate, and of the judge making the order of commitment;

(2) The name of the institution where each patient or inmate is confined, the date of admission, and whether brought from home or another institution, and if from another institution, the name of such institution, by whom brought, and the patient's or inmate's condition;

(3) The date of the discharge of each patient or inmate from such institution, and whether recovered, improved, or unimproved, and to whose care committed;

(4) If transferred, for what cause, and to what institution; and if dead, the date and cause of death;

(5) The date of discharge of each inmate from the Home for Feeble-Minded since July 1, 1902, and mental condition when discharged;

8. To report and recommend to the Legislature the necessary prospective needs for the care, custody, and treatment of the poor and indigent insane and other incompetent persons mentioned in this chapter, and for the purpose of preventing over-crowding, it must recommend to the Legislature the establishment of cottages at such of the State hospitals as in its judgment will best meet the requirements of such persons.

9. To furnish the Legislature an estimate of the probable number of patients who will become inmates of the respective State hospitals during the two years beginning July first, next ensuing, and the cost of all additional buildings and equipments, if any, which will be required to carry out the provisions of this chapter relating to the care, custody, and treatment of the poor and indigent insane and other incompetents of the State;

10. To biennially report to the Legislature its acts and proceedings for the two years ending June thirtieth, last preceding, with such facts regarding the management of the institutions for the insane and other incompetents as it deems necessary for the information of the Legislature, including estimates of the amounts required for the use of such hospitals and the reasons therefor; and also the annual reports made to the commission by the board of managers of each State hospital.

SEC. 2142a. When the commission has reason to believe that any person held in custody as insane or incompetent is wrongfully deprived of his liberty, or is cruelly or negligently treated, or inadequate provisions is made, for his skillful medical care, proper supervision, and safekeeping, it may ascertain the facts, or may order an investigation of the facts by one or all of its members. It, or the commissioner conducting the proceeding, may issue compulsory process for the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, and exercise the powers conferred upon a referee in a Superior Court. The commission may make such orders for the care and treatment of such person as it may deem proper. Whenever the commission undertakes an investigation into the general management and administration of any hospital for the insane or incompetents or places of detention for the alleged insane or incompetents, it may give notice to the Attorney-General of any such investigation, who must appear personally or by deputy, and examine witnesses who may be in attendance. The commission, or any member thereof, may at any time visit and examine the inmates of any county, city and county, or city almshouse, to ascertain if insane persons are kept therein. When complaint is made to the commission regarding the officers of any hospital or institution for the insane or other incompetents, or regarding the management thereof or of any person detained therein or regarding any person held in custody as insane or incompetent, the commission may, before making an examination regarding such complaint, require the same to be made in writing and sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths, and on receiving such complaint, sworn to if required by the commission, the commission shall direct that copy of such complaint be served on the authorities of the hospital or institution or the person against whom complaint is made, together with notice of time and place of such investigation as the commission may direct.

SEC. 2143. The General Superintendent of State Hospitals must visit every State hospital at least twice in each year. Visits may be made by the commissioners jointly or singly, at such times as the visiting commissioner or commissioners may choose. Each visit must include, to the fullest extent deemed necessary, an inspection of every part of each institution, and all the outhouses, places, buildings, and grounds belonging thereto, or used in connection therewith. The General Superintendent, or a majority of the members of the commission, must, from time to time, make an examination of all records and methods of administration, the general and special dietary, the stores and methods of supplies, and, as far as the circumstances will permit, of every patient confined therein, especially those admitted since the preceding visit, giving such as may require it, suitable opportunity to converse with the commissioners, apart from the officers and attendants. They must, as far as they deem necessary, examine the officers, attendants, and other employes, and make such inquiries as will determine their fitness for their respective duties. At the next regular or special meeting of the commission, after any such visit, the visiting commissioner, or commissioners, must report the result thereof, with such recommendations for the better management or improvement in such institutions as they may deem necessary. But such recommendations must not be contrary to the medical doctrines of the particular school of medicine adopted by such institution. The commissioners must, from time to time, meet the managers or responsible authorities of such institutions, or as many of the members as practicable, in conference, and consider, in detail, all questions of management and improvement of the institutions, and must also send to them, in writing, if approved by a majority of the commissioners, such recommendations in regard to the management and improvement of the institutions as they may deem necessary or desirable. The times and places of such conferences shall be designated by the commission.

SEC. 2144. The authorities for the several hospitals must furnish to the commission the facts mentioned in subdivision seven of section twenty-one hundred and forty-two and such other obtainable facts as the commission may, from time to time, in the discharge of its duties, require of them, with the opinion of the superintendent thereon, if requested. The superintendent or other person in charge of a hospital must, within ten days after the admission of any person thereto, cause a copy of the medical certificate and order on which such person was received, to be forwarded to the office of the commission, and when a patient or inmate is discharged, transferred, or dies, such superintendent, or person in charge, must, within three days thereafter, send the information to the office of the commission, in accordance with the forms prescribed by it.

SEC. 2145. There are established the following State hospitals, which are declared to be corporations:

1. The Stockton State Hospital, at the city of Stockton, formerly known as the Stockton State Insane Asylum at Stockton;
2. Napa State Hospital, near the city of Napa, hitherto known as the Napa State Asylum for the Insane at Napa;
3. Agnews State Hospital, near the city of San José, formerly known as the State Insane Asylum at Agnews;
4. Mendocino State Hospital, near the city of Ukiah, hitherto known as the Mendocino State Insane Asylum at Ukiah;
5. Southern California State Hospital, near the city of San Bernardino, hitherto known as the Southern California State Insane Asylum for the Insane and Inebriates, San Bernardino.

Said State hospitals being for the care and treatment of the insane.

6. The California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children at Eldridge, Sonoma County.

The object of said home is such care, training, and education of those received, as will render them more comfortable and happy and better fitted to care for and support themselves. To this end the managers must furnish them such agricultural and mechanical education as they may be capable of receiving and all that the

facilities offered by the State will allow, including farm work, shops, and the employment of trade teachers. The hospital must, on the conditions in this Act prescribed, receive and care for feeble-minded persons, imbeciles, idiots, and epileptics who are not insane.

SEC. 2146. Each of the corporations mentioned in the preceding section may acquire and hold in its corporate name, by gift, devise or bequest, property to be applied to the maintenance of the inmates of the hospitals and for the general use of the corporation. All lands necessary for the use of State hospitals must be acquired by condemnation as lands for other public uses are acquired, except those acquired by gift, devise, or purchase, and the terms of every purchase must be approved by the commission. No public street or road for railway or other purposes, except for hospital use, must be opened through the lands of any State hospital, unless the Legislature by special enactment consents thereto.

SEC. 2147. Each hospital has a board of five managers or trustees appointed by the Governor, each of whom holds office for the term of four years from and after his appointment, and the terms of not more than two must expire in any one year. Such trustees or managers shall hereafter be termed managers. If a vacancy occurs otherwise than by the expiration of a term, it must be filled by appointment for the unexpired term. Any manager is subject to removal by the Governor, upon good cause shown and opportunity to be heard. The managers or trustees of each hospital now in office shall continue in office during the terms for which they were appointed.

SEC. 2148. No person is eligible to the office of manager, who is a member of the Legislature or an elective State officer, and if he becomes such after his appointment his office is thereby vacated. If any manager fails for three months to attend the regular meetings of the board, unless he is ill or absent from the State, his office becomes vacant, and the board, by resolution, must so declare, and must forthwith transmit a certified copy of such resolution to the Governor.

SEC. 2149. The managers are entitled to ten dollars per day for their attendance at meetings of the board, and while in the actual service of the State, and to their necessary traveling expenses, to be paid as are other current expenses of the hospital; *provided*, that no manager shall receive more than two hundred and forty dollars, exclusive of traveling expenses, in any one year.

SEC. 2150. Subject to the powers of the commission, each board of managers has general control and direction of the property and concerns of the institution for which it is appointed, not otherwise provided by law. It is the duty of the board of managers:

1. To take care of the interests of the hospital, and see that its design and its by-laws, rules, and regulations are carried into effect, according to law;

2. To establish such by-laws, rules, and regulations, subject to the approval of the commission, as it may deem necessary and expedient for regulating the duties of officers and employes of the hospital, and for the internal government, discipline, and management of the same;

3. To maintain an effective inspection of the hospital, for which purpose a majority of the board must visit the hospital at least every month, and the whole board once a year, and at such other times as may be prescribed in the by-laws;

4. To keep, in a book provided for the purpose, a fair and full record of its doings, which must at all times be open to the inspection of the Commissioners in Lunacy, or either house of the Legislature;

5. To cause, within ten days after each meeting of such managers, or a committee thereof, a copy of the minutes and proceedings of such meeting, to be sent to each member of such board and to the commission;

6. To enter, in a book kept by them for that purpose, the date of each of their visits, and the condition of the hospital and patients, and all the managers present must sign such entry;

7. To make to the commission, on or before the fifteenth day of August of each year, a detailed report of their visits and inspections, with suitable suggestions and

such other matters as may be required of them by the commission, for the year ending on the thirtieth day of June preceding the date of such report;

8. To bring such actions in the name of the hospital with the consent of the Attorney-General necessary to protect the interests of the hospital or to recover for the use of the hospital the amount due the hospital on any bond, note or other cause of action accruing to the hospital other than for the care, support, maintenance and expense of any patient or inmate therein.

SEC. 2151. No money must be expended by the managers of any State hospital for the erection of additional buildings or for unusual repairs or improvements, except upon plans and specifications approved by the commission. The cost of such buildings to be occupied by patients, or inmates, including the necessary equipment for heating, lighting, ventilating, fixtures, and furniture, must in no case, exceed five hundred and fifty dollars per capita for the patients or inmates to be accommodated therein; and subject to the said approval, the managers may employ a competent architect to prepare plans, specifications, or estimates of cost of proposed structures, and adopt such plans, specifications, or estimates, and after plans, specifications, or estimates of cost are so approved, may let contracts for erection of such buildings or making of such repairs, and may employ a competent architect to superintend the construction of such building or the making of such repairs.

SEC. 2152. Each board of managers must appoint for the hospital under its control, as often as vacancies may occur therein:

1. A medical superintendent, who must be a graduate of an incorporated medical college, and a well-educated physician, of good moral character, who has had not less than three years' experience in the care and treatment of the insane. The medical superintendent of the homeopathic hospital must be a homeopathic physician, and he must, in other respects, possess the same qualifications as other medical superintendents;

2. A treasurer, who is also ex-officio secretary of the board, and who must keep all the books, records and papers pertaining to the business of his office, and maintain such office wherever the board of managers directs. He must give an undertaking to the people of the State, in such sum as the board requires for the faithful performance of his trust, with sureties to be approved by it.

Any medical superintendent or treasurer may be removed by a majority vote of the board of managers for cause; such cause must be stated in writing and served upon the official charged. He must thereafter be given an opportunity to be heard. If removed upon such hearing, his removal is final.

3. The appointment of any person as medical superintendent shall not be effective for any purpose unless such person has passed, or shall pass, an examination touching his qualifications in all the different branches of medicine and surgery and especially in diseases affecting the mind and nervous system. The questions for such examination shall be prepared by the General Superintendent and such medical superintendents as may be designated by the commission, subject to the approval of the commission. Such examination shall be conducted by the General Superintendent or by such medical superintendents of the hospitals as may be named by the commission for that purpose. An examination shall not be required of any medical superintendent or assistant physicians now in office in any state hospital.

SEC. 2153. The medical superintendent of each hospital is its chief executive officer. In his absence or sickness the first assistant physician, or other officer designated by the medical superintendent, must perform his duties and be subject to his responsibilities. Subject to the rules and regulations established by the board of managers, the medical superintendent has general superintendence of all buildings, grounds, and farm, together with their furniture, fixtures and stock, and the direction and control of all persons therein, and must:

1. Personally maintain an effective supervision and inspection of all parts of the hospital, and generally direct the care and treatment of the patients and inmates. To this end the superintendent must personally examine the condition of each patient or inmate within five days after his admission to the hospital, and must

visit all the wards or apartments for patients or inmates at such times as the rules and regulations of the hospital prescribe;

2. The superintendent of the Home for Feeble-Minded must, on or before the fifth day of each month, prepare a true and correct report, verified by oath, of all inmates supported, cared for, trained, and educated in such hospital for the preceding month, and whose support, care, training, and education in such hospital are provided to be paid for by the several counties whence they came. This report must give the names and residence of all such inmates, together with the dates of their admission, and the department of the hospital in which they are detained, and the special grade of mental deficiency with which each is afflicted. Copies of this report must be filed in the offices of the State Board of Examiners, the Controller, the Treasurer of State, and State Commission in Lunacy, but must not be printed, or used, nor permitted to be used, for any other purpose than the special information of the officers designated. The superintendent must also, within the time above designated, prepare a report, verified by his oath, showing substantially the facts set forth in the above report, which must be filed with the County Auditors of the several counties from which the commitments have been made to the institution, showing the names of each inmate supported, and for which such county is liable to the State for support and maintenance;

3. The superintendent of the Home for Feeble-Minded must, annually, after the close of the fiscal year, and before the date at which the managers are required to make their annual report, make to the managers a report, giving the name, age, sex, nativity, residence, and date of reception of each pupil in the institution within the preceding year, and, as far as can be ascertained, the causes of imbecility; also the number discharged, with the date and reason therefor in each case, together with the name of each paying pupil, and the amount charged for him, and the amounts paid or unpaid; and also such other information and suggestions as may seem proper; which report must be kept on file in the office of the secretary of the board, but must not be printed.

Sec. 2153a. The medical superintendent of each hospital must appoint, by and with the consent of the board of managers:

1. A supervisor, matron, and steward, and all employes, none of whom must be his relatives, or that of any member of the board of managers, either by consanguinity or marriage, who shall be subject to such examination as he deems for the best interest of the hospital, the questions to be prepared by the General Superintendent, subject to the approval of the commission;

2. Such assistant physicians and internes as may be determined by the commission. Such assistant physicians and internes must be graduates of incorporated medical colleges, well educated in their profession and of good moral character;

3. Where there are first and second assistant physicians, the first assistant physician must have had two years' actual experience, and the second assistant physician one year's actual experience in the care and treatment of the insane;

4. Where there are four or more assistant physicians in any hospital for the insane one of them must be a woman;

5. No appointment of any person as first, second, or other assistant physician or interne shall be effective for any purpose unless such person shall pass or has passed an examination touching his qualifications for such position in all the different branches of medicine and surgery, and especially of diseases affecting the mind and nervous system. Such examination shall be conducted by the medical superintendent on questions prepared by the General Superintendent and by such medical superintendents as may be designated by the commission, subject to the approval of the commission. The passing of an examination for a given position in any State hospital shall qualify any person for a similar position in any other State hospital;

6. At the homeopathic State hospital all assistant physicians and internes, besides possessing the qualifications herein prescribed, must be graduates of an incorporated homeopathic medical college;

7. The medical superintendent must: Give such orders and instructions as he

may deem best calculated to insure good conduct, fidelity and economy in every department of labor and expenses;

8. Maintain salutary discipline among all who are employed in the institution, and enforce strict compliance with his instructions and uniform obedience to all rules and regulations of the hospital;

9. Cause full and fair accounts and records of the entire business and operations of the hospital to be kept regularly, from day to day, in books or forms provided for that purpose;

10. See that all such accounts and records are fully up to the last day of June in each year, and that the principal facts and results, with his report thereon, are presented to the managers within thirty days thereafter, who must incorporate them in their report to the commission;

11. Keep a book, in which he must cause to be entered at the time of reception of any patient, his name, residence, and occupation, and the date of such reception, by whom brought, and by what authority, and on whose petition committed, and an abstract of all orders, warrants, requests, petitions, certificates, and other papers accompanying such person;

12. To prepare and keep the pay rolls of the hospital, and collect all moneys; keep the accounts for the support of the patients, and expenses incurred in their behalf; furnish the treasurer statements thereof as they fall due; turn all moneys collected over to the treasurer, and report same to the board of managers at each meeting; notify the treasurer of the death or discharge of reimbursing or pay patients, within five days after such death or discharge;

13. Prepare triplicate estimates of the amount, kind, and quality of furniture and household furnishing goods, provisions, fuel, forage, clothing or material for clothing, and other material required for the twelve months ending June thirtieth of each year, which must be approved by the board of managers, unless a different time is allowed by the commission. He must submit two of this triplicate estimates to the commission, and file the third in his office. The commission may revise the estimate for supplies either as to quality or quantity thereof, and must certify that it has carefully examined the same, and that the articles contained in such estimate, as approved by it, are actually required for the use of the hospital; whereupon, after having approved the estimates, the commission must, beginning upon the fifteenth day of the month preceding the month in which contracts are to be let, advertise for four successive weeks for contracts for furnishing such supplies; said advertising being in brief, referring to the class of supplies and the fact that all contemplated bidders can receive schedules by applying to the superintendents or secretaries of the various hospitals, or the State commission. All contracts must be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, or bidders, upon their giving to the board of managers, a bond, amounting to one fourth of their actual bids, as security for the faithful performance of the same. The board of managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids submitted to them;

14. Prepare monthly triplicate estimates, as approved by the board of managers, two of which must be submitted to the commission, and the other filed in the superintendent's office, for necessary expenditures required for the hospital of which he is superintendent, for the ensuing month. The commission may revise these estimates for supplies, either as to quality, quantity, or price thereof, and must certify that they have been carefully examined, and that the articles contained in such estimates, as approved by it, are actually required for the use of the hospital; whereupon the board of managers must direct its superintendent to secure the supplies according to the approved estimates.

SEC. 2154. The annual salary of the medical superintendent must not exceed thirty-five hundred dollars, of the first assistant physician three thousand dollars, of other assistant physicians twenty-five hundred dollars, and of internes six hundred dollars. All salaries and wages must be included in the monthly estimates and paid in the same manner as other expenses of the State hospitals. The medical

superintendents, the assistant physicians, and stewards and their families, must be furnished room, household furniture, laundry service, drugs when ill, provisions, fuel, and lights at and from the supplies of the hospital. But separate accounts must be kept of the same. The word family shall be regarded as meaning only the wife and minor children of said officers.

SEC. 2155. The medical superintendent may remove any resident officer in his employ for cause, pending the meeting of the board of managers. The removal of employes, other than resident officers, must be reported to the board of managers for its action, which is final; and in the case of resident officers, notice in writing must be immediately given to the resident officer removed and to each member of the board of managers. At the next meeting of the board, or at the meeting to which it is regularly postponed, such removal must be considered and the person removed be heard; after which the managers must determine the matter, and their judgment is final. If an officer or employe is removed, the superintendent must make a record thereof, with the reasons therefor, under the appropriate head, in one of the books of the hospital. Any officer or employe of a State hospital taking an active part in politics, directly or indirectly, may be summarily removed from such hospital by the State Commission in Lunacy upon written charges under oath made by three or more reputable citizens and upon testimony taken under oath at a hearing held for the purpose. The medical superintendent must transmit, by mail, to the State Lunacy Commission, within five days after any removal has been approved by the board of managers, information of such removal, and the cause thereof. The commission must preserve the name of such officer, or employe, with the facts relating to his removal in a book, provided for that purpose. When any officer or employe is removed by the superintendent, as herein provided, the officer or employe removed shall stand suspended from his office or position until the removal is acted upon by the board of managers; and no salary or wages shall be paid such officer or employe for the time he remains suspended. During such suspension, the duties of the office or position shall be performed by such other officer or employe who may be designated for that purpose by the medical superintendent.

SEC. 2156. The medical superintendent, all assistant physicians, stewards, supervisors, and matrons must maintain their residence in the hospital or on the premises, and are designated as the resident officers of the hospital.

SEC. 2157. The medical superintendents and assistant physicians shall not engage in private practice, but shall devote their entire time to the duties of their positions. Nothing in this section shall, however, be regarded as prohibiting them from giving necessary medical care and treatment to the officers and employes of the hospital residing at the hospital or in the immediate vicinity thereof, or in cases of emergency.

SEC. 2158. In every State hospital there shall be a contingent fund. In State hospitals for the insane said fund shall consist of all money received by the board of managers other than that appropriated by the State. In the Home for Feeble-Minded, such fund shall consist of all moneys received by the board of managers other than that appropriated by the State or received by them from the several counties of the State for the support of inmates actually in the hospital. The contingent fund must by said board be expended for such supplies, expenses, buildings, lands and other property and improvements as are required for the best interests of the hospital and for the improvement thereof and of the grounds and buildings connected therewith. The medical superintendent must make triplicate estimates in minute detail, as approved by the board of managers, of such supplies, expenses, buildings, and improvements, which must be submitted to the commission. The commission may revise the estimates of such supplies, expenses, buildings, and improvements, and must certify that it has carefully examined the same, and that the supplies, expenses, buildings, and improvements contained in such estimates, as approved by it, are required for the best interests of such hospital; whereupon, the board of managers, after having received the revised and approved estimates, must proceed to purchase such supplies, make such expenditures, or construct

such improvements or buildings without further authority, itemized bills for the same to be approved by the board of managers and paid in the same manner as other bills incurred by the hospital. The Building Act of eighteen hundred and seventy-six does not apply to any improvement, structure, or building made under the provisions of this Act. The commission may also require the board of managers to obtain such plans and specifications for buildings or improvements as it deems advisable and may also require the board of managers, before letting contracts for supplies, buildings, and improvements, to advertise for bids for the same for a period and in such papers as the commission deems proper.

SEC. 2159. The treasurer of each hospital must:

1. Subject to the provision of Chapter XCIII, Statutes of 1899, approved March 17, 1899, have the custody of all moneys received from the State, or elsewhere, for the benefit of the hospital, or any of its inmates, and keep an accurate account thereof;

2. Have the custody of all bonds, notes, mortgages, and other securities and obligations belonging to the hospital;

3. Receive all money for the care and treatment of patients and other sources of revenue to the hospital;

4. Subject to the provisions of Chapter XCIII, Statutes of 1899, approved March 17, 1899, deposit all such moneys in a bank designated by the board of managers, conveniently near the hospital, in his name, as treasurer, and send each month, to the commission and the board of managers, a statement showing the amount so received and deposited, and from whom and for what received, and when such deposits were made. Such statement of deposit must be certified by the proper officer of the bank receiving such deposit. The treasurer must make an affidavit to the effect that sum so deposited is all the money received by him, from any source of hospital income, up to the time of the last deposit appearing on such statement;

5. Pay out the money deposited for the uses of the State hospital, upon the voucher of the steward, approved by the superintendent, in accordance with the estimates made by the superintendent, and revised and approved by the board of managers and by the commission;

6. Keep full and accurate accounts of all receipts and payments, in the manner directed in the by-laws, and according to the books and forms approved, prescribed and furnished by the commission;

7. Balance all accounts on his books annually, on the last day of June, and make a statement thereof, and an abstract of the receipts and payments of the past year, and deliver the same, within ten days, to the finance committee of the managers, who must compare the same with the books and vouchers, and verify the results by further comparison with the books of the steward, and certify, in regard to the correctness thereof, to the managers at their next meeting;

8. Render an account to the State of the books and the funds and other property in his custody, whenever required by the managers or by the commission;

9. Upon the order of the board of managers, execute a release and satisfaction of a mortgage, judgment, or other lien or debt, in favor of the hospital, when the same has been paid;

10. Upon the order of the board of managers to pay all moneys and return all property in his possession belonging to any patient to said patient or to the persons entitled thereto, when said patient is discharged. Upon the order of the board of managers, when any patient dies, to pay over all moneys and turn over all property in his possession belonging to such patient to the persons entitled thereto.

SEC. 2160. The treasurer of each State hospital shall, each month, send to the commission an audit sheet showing the payment of claims allowed by the board of examiners for the preceding month for the expenses of the hospital. Such audit sheet must show the number of each voucher, the name of the claimant, to whom paid, number of check, date of payment and amount for which it was allowed by the State Board of Examiners. Such audit sheet must be verified by the affidavit of the treasurer attached thereto, in the following form:

"I..... treasurer of the..... State hospital, do solemnly swear that I have deposited in the bank designated by the board of managers for such purpose, all the moneys received by me, as hereinbefore set forth, on account of the hospital for the preceding month, and I do further swear that the foregoing is a true abstract of all the moneys received, as hereinbefore mentioned, and payments made to me, or under my direction, as such treasurer, for the month, ending on the..... day of....., 19..."

There must also be attached the affidavit of the steward, to the effect that the goods and other articles therein specified were ordered, or purchased, and received by him, or under his direction, at the hospital, and that neither he, nor any person in his behalf, had any pecuniary or other interest in the articles purchased; that he received no pecuniary or other benefit therefrom in the way of commission, percentage, deduction, or presents, or in any manner whatever, directly or indirectly; that the articles and bills conform in all respects to the invoiced goods received and ordered by him, both in quality and quantity.

SEC. 2161. The steward, under the direction of the superintendent, shall be accountable for the careful keeping and economical use of all furniture, and, under the direction of the superintendent, shall make all purchases for the hospital according to the provisions of subdivisions thirteen and fourteen of section twenty-one hundred and fifty-three *a* and section twenty-one hundred and fifty-eight, receive the same, and preserve the original bills and receipts therefor, and keep full and accurate accounts of all such proceedings. The steward at all times shall, under the direction of the medical superintendent, have control of the farm, stock, grounds, and all outside departments. He shall receive all supplies and see that they are the articles ordered and of proper weight and quality, reject those that are below the standard adopted. He shall exercise general supervision over the kitchen and all food supplies and see that they are properly cooked and served. He shall receive all products of farm and garden, and keep true and accurate books and accounts of such products and all supplies and materials under his supervision.

SEC. 2162. No expenditure for supplies, or other purposes, must be made by the board of managers of any State hospital for the benefit of such hospital, by contract or otherwise, unless in conformity with the provisions of this chapter, in relation to estimates. No manager or officer of the hospital must be interested, directly or indirectly in the furnishing of material, labor, or supplies for the use of the hospital, nor must any manager or officer act as an attorney or counsel for such hospital.

SEC. 2163. The State hospitals may make or manufacture such supplies and materials necessary or required to be used in any of the State hospitals and which can be economically made or manufactured therein. The necessary cost and expense of providing for the making and manufacture of such supplies and materials and to conduct and carry on the same shall be paid for out of the contingent funds of the hospitals. In making proper provision for the making and manufacture of such supplies and materials, the board of managers and the officers and employes of the hospitals shall be governed by the provisions of this Act relating to the contingent fund of each State hospital. The board of managers may agree with the board of managers of other State hospitals on what terms, supplies or materials, made or manufactured at State hospitals, may be sold to or exchanged for supplies or materials manufactured by other State hospitals. No hospital shall enter into or engage in making or manufacturing any supplies or materials unless permission for the same is obtained from the commission. Such permission must be by resolution of the commission duly passed and entered of record on the minutes of the commission. The commission may, at any time, when, in the judgment of the commission, it shall appear that the manufacture of any article or articles is not being or can not be economically carried on at a State hospital, suspend or stop the manufacture of such article or articles, and on receipt of a certified copy of the order of the commission directing the suspension or stopping of such manufacture, by the medical superintendent, the hospital shall cease from manufacturing such article or articles.

SEC. 2164. Each superintendent, treasurer, and steward, before entering upon his duties as such, must take the constitutional oath of office, and file the same in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 2165. During the month of June of each year the medical superintendent shall make a complete and accurate inventory in minute detail of the stock and supplies on hand at said hospital. Said inventory shall be under the following heads: Livestock; farm produce on hand; wagons, carriages and other vehicles; agricultural and farming implements; tools and machinery; other tools, implements, machinery and mechanical appliances and fixtures; real estate; beds and bedding; carpets and furniture in patients' apartments; beds, bedding, carpets, and furniture in apartments used by officers and employés and purchased by the State; personal property of the State in all departments; ready-made clothing; cloths, materials, and dry goods purchased for clothing and hospital purposes; groceries and provisions; drugs and medicines; fuel on hand; stationery and office supplies; hardware; lumber and building materials, and all other property under such heads as the medical superintendent shall deem proper. Said inventory shall cover the fiscal year ending June 30 of each year. One copy of such inventory shall be forwarded to the commission on or before the first day of July of each year. One copy shall be filed with the board of managers, and one copy retained by the superintendent.

SEC. 2165a. No civil action must be brought against the commission, or a Commissioner in Lunacy, or an officer or manager of a State hospital, because of any act done or failure to perform any act, while discharging his official duties, without leave of the Controller first had and obtained. Any just claim for damages against such commission or commissioner, officer or employé, for which the State would be legally or equitably liable, may be paid out of any moneys appropriated for the care of the insane or other incompetents.

SEC. 2166. The authorities of each State hospital must place on file in the office of the institution, the recommendations made by the commissioners, as a result of their visit, for the purpose of consultation by such authorities, and for reference by the commissioners upon their visit to such institution.

SEC. 2167. The board of supervisors of each county, and city and county, must maintain in the county, or city and county, or in a receiving hospital situate therein, a suitable room or rooms for the detention, board, care and treatment of the alleged insane, for a period of not less than one nor more than twenty days. These rooms and their furnishings must be subject to the approval of the commission, and each person having charge and control of any such hospital or rooms and their furnishings, must allow the commission to make such investigations thereof as it may at any time deem necessary. Nothing in this section must be construed to mean that insane persons may not be detained, cared for, boarded, and treated, by and with the consent of the commission, in their own home, or homes of their relatives or friends, or in a licensed private hospital.

SEC. 2167a. The Superior Judge of each county, or city and county, may grant certificates in accordance with the form prescribed by the commission, showing that the persons named therein are reputable physicians and graduates of incorporated medical colleges, and have been in active practice of their profession at least five years, and when certified copies of such certificates have been filed with the commission, the persons therein named become known as "medical examiners" and there must at all times be at least two such medical examiners in each county.

SEC. 2168. Whenever it appears by affidavit to the satisfaction of a magistrate of a county, or city and county, that any person therein is so far disordered in his mind as to endanger health, person, or property, he must issue and deliver to some peace officer, for service, a warrant directing that such person be arrested and taken before a Judge of the Superior Court of the county, for a hearing and examination on such charge. Such officer must thereupon arrest and detain such person until a hearing and examination can be had, as hereinafter provided. At the time of the arrest a copy of said affidavit and warrant of arrest must be personally delivered to said person. He must be taken before a Judge of the Superior Court, to whom said affidavit and warrant of arrest must be delivered to be filed with the clerk.

The judge must then inform him that he is charged with being insane, and inform him of his rights to make a defense to such a charge and produce any witnesses in relation thereto. The judge must by order fix such time and place for the hearing and examination in open court as will give reasonable opportunity for the production and examination of witnesses. Said order must be entered in the minutes of the court by the clerk, and a certified copy of the same served on such person. The judge may also order that notice of the arrest of such person and of the hearing on the said charge of insanity be served on such relatives of said person known to be residing in the county, as the court may deem necessary or proper.

SEC. 2169. The Superior Judge may, for any hearing, issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses and must compel the attendance of at least two medical examiners, who must hear the testimony of all witnesses, make a personal examination of the alleged insane person, and testify before the judge as to the result of such examination, and to any other pertinent facts within their knowledge. The judge must also cause to be examined before him as a witness, any other person whom he has reason to believe has any knowledge of the mental condition of the alleged insane person or of the financial condition or that of the persons liable for his maintenance. The alleged insane person must be present at the hearing, and if he has no attorney, the judge may appoint an attorney to represent him.

SEC. 2170. If the medical examiners, after making the examination and hearing the testimony, believe such person to be dangerously insane, they must make a certificate, under their hand, showing as nearly as possible:

1. That such person is so far disordered in his mind as to endanger health, person, or property;
2. The premonitory symptoms, apparent cause or class of insanity, the duration and condition of the disease;
3. The nativity, age, residence, occupation, and previous habits of the person;
4. The place whence the person came and the length of his residence in the State.

Such certificates must be made in the form prescribed by, and, if they can be had, upon blanks furnished by the General Superintendent of the State Hospitals.

SEC. 2171. The judge, after such examination and certificate made, if he believes the person so far disordered in his mind as to endanger health, person, or property, must adjudge him insane, and make an order that he be confined in a hospital for the care and treatment of the insane, designated in such order, and the order must be accompanied by a written statement of the judge as to the financial condition of the insane person and of the persons legally liable for his maintenance, as far as can be ascertained. Copies of such order, of the certificate of the examiners and of such accompanying statement, must be filed with the County Clerk, and said order must be recorded by the County Clerk of the county in which such order was made as are other judgments of said court. He shall also keep, in convenient form, an index book, showing the name, age, and sex of the person so ordered to be confined in any such hospital, with the date of the order and the name of the hospital in which the person is ordered to be confined. No fees must be charged by the clerk for performing any of the duties provided for in this section.

SEC. 2172. The insane person, together with certified copies of the affidavit, warrant of arrest, and of the order for hearing and examination, the order and accompanying statement of the judge and the certificate of the physicians, must be delivered to the sheriff of the county, and by him must be delivered to the officer in charge of the hospital to which such person is committed; but no female insane person shall be taken to any hospital without the attendance of some other female or of some relative of such insane person.

SEC. 2173. The superintendent or person in charge of any State hospital may refuse to receive any person upon any order, if the papers presented do not comply with the provisions of the preceding section.

SEC. 2174. If a person ordered to be committed or any friend in his behalf, is dissatisfied with the order of the judge committing him, he may, within five days after the making of such order, demand that the question of his sanity be

tried by a jury before the Superior Court of the county in which he was committed. Thereupon that court must cause a jury to be summoned and to be in attendance at a date stated, not less than five nor more than ten days from the date of the demand for a jury trial. At such trial the cause against the alleged insane must be represented by the District Attorney of the county, and the trial must be had as provided by law for the trial of civil causes before a jury, and the alleged insane person must be discharged unless a verdict that he is insane is found by at least three fourths of the jury. If the verdict of the jury is that he is insane, the judge must adjudge that fact and make an order of commitment as upon the original hearing. Such order must be presented, at the time of commitment of such insane person, to the superintendent or person in charge of the hospital to which the insane person is committed, and a copy thereof be forwarded by such superintendent to the commission, and filed in its office. Proceedings under the order must not be stayed, pending the proceedings for determining the question of sanity by a jury, except upon the order of a Superior Judge, with provision made therein for such temporary care and custody of the alleged insane person as may be deemed necessary. If the Superior Judge, by the order granting the stay, commits the accused insane to the custody of any person other than a peace officer, he may, by such order, require a bond for his appearance at the trial. If a judge refuses to grant an application for an order of commitment of an insane person alleged to be dangerous to himself and others at large, he must state his reasons for such refusal, and any person aggrieved thereby may demand a trial of the question of the insanity of such accused insane, in the manner hereinbefore provided for a jury trial when demanded by or on behalf of the accused insane.

SEC. 2175. The cost necessarily incurred in determining the insanity of a poor or indigent person and securing his admission into a State hospital, and the expense of providing proper clothing for him in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the commission, is a charge upon the county, or city and county, whence he is committed. Such costs include the fees of the medical examiners allowed by the judge ordering the commitment. If the person sought to be committed is not a poor or indigent person, the costs of the proceedings are a charge upon his estate, or must be paid by the persons legally liable for his maintenance, unless otherwise ordered by the judge. If the alleged insane person is adjudged not to be insane, the judge may, in his discretion, charge the costs of the proceedings to the person making the application for an order of commitment, and judgment may be entered against him for the amount thereof and enforced by execution.

SEC. 2175a. No case of idiocy, imbecility, epilepsy, harmless chronic mental unsoundness, feeble-mindedness or acute mania *à potu*, as such, shall be committed to or confined in any State hospital for the care and treatment of the insane; *provided*, when any such person becomes insane he may be committed to a State hospital for the insane as in this Act provided.

SEC. 2176. The husband, wife, father, mother, or children of an insane person, if of sufficient ability, and the guardian of his estate, if it is sufficient for the purpose, must cause him to be properly and suitably cared for and maintained, and must pay the costs and charges of his commitment and transportation to a State hospital for the insane. The husband, wife, father, mother, or children of an insane person, if of sufficient ability, or the estate of such insane person to the extent it is sufficient for the purpose shall be liable for the care, support and maintenance of any insane person in a State hospital for the insane to which he has been or may hereafter be committed or transferred.

SEC. 2177. The commission may inquire into the manner in which any insane person, not confined in a State hospital, is cared for and maintained; and if, in its judgment, he is not properly and suitably cared for, it may apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an order to commit him to a hospital under the provisions of this Act. Such order must not be made unless the judge finds, and certifies in the order, that the insane person is not properly or suitably cared for by his relatives or guardian, or that it is dangerous to the public to allow him to be cared for and maintained by such relatives or guardian.

SEC. 2178. The District Attorney in each county in which an order for commitment is made must, on the filing of a copy of such order with the County Clerk, make diligent inquiry into the ability of the person committed to pay the charges and costs of his maintenance and care while in a State hospital, and must notify the secretary of the commission of the result of such inquiry.

SEC. 2179. In case any person who has been or shall hereafter be committed to any State hospital for the insane, shall be or shall hereafter become the owner of any property, real or personal, the secretary of the State Commission in Lunacy, in case such insane person has no guardian, may apply to the court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a guardian of the estate of such insane person. In such application the District Attorney of the county may act as attorney for such secretary.

SEC. 2180. The monthly rate for the care, support, maintenance and clothing of all insane patients at State hospitals for the insane, where there is liability to pay for such care, support, maintenance and clothing, shall be fifteen dollars per month payable in advance; *provided, however*, the medical superintendent of a State hospital for the insane shall, on the order of the commission, reduce or remit the amount to be paid by the estate or the relatives, as the case may be, liable for the care, support, maintenance and clothing of any insane person committed thereto and confined therein, on satisfactory proof that said estate or said relatives, as the case may be, are unable to pay the said sum of fifteen dollars per month. If any insane person die at any time, while his estate is liable for his care, support, maintenance and necessary clothing and other expenses at a State hospital, the claim for such amount as may be due, may be presented to the executor or administrator of his estate and paid in the same manner as are other debts and claims against the estate of a deceased person.

SEC. 2181. If said insane person has sufficient estate for the purpose, it shall be the duty of the guardian of his estate to pay for his care, support, maintenance and necessary expenses at the hospital to the extent of the estate. Payment for said care, support, maintenance, and expenses may be enforced by the order of the Judge of the Superior Court where said guardianship proceedings are pending. On the filing of a petition therein by the secretary of the commission, showing that said guardian has failed, refused, or neglected to pay for said care, support, maintenance, and expenses, the court, by order, shall direct the payment by the guardian. Such order may be enforced in the same manner as are other orders of the court. If there is not at any time sufficient money on hand in the estate of said insane person to pay the claim of a State hospital for the care, support, maintenance and expenses of said insane person therein, the court may, on petition of the guardian of the estate, or if said guardian fails, refuses, or neglects to apply, on the petition of the secretary of the commission, make an order directing the guardian to sell so much of the other personal or real estate or both of said insane person as may be necessary to pay for the care, support, maintenance, clothing, and expenses of said insane person at said hospital. From the proceeds of such sale the guardian shall pay the amount due for the care, support, maintenance, and expenses at said hospital, and also such other charges as are allowed by law. *Provided, however*, payment for the care, support, maintenance, clothing, and expenses of any insane person at a State hospital shall not be exacted when such payment will, in any case, where there is a likelihood of such insane person recovering or being released from said hospital, reduce his estate to that extent, in the event of his discharge from the hospital, he is likely to become a burden on the community.

SEC. 2182. If the insane person has no estate out of which payment of the amount fixed by Section 2180 can be enforced, then his relatives made liable by Section 2176 may be compelled to pay such amount by actions against them, or any of them, brought by the commission as in this Act provided.

SEC. 2183. All peace officers and other persons having similar duties relating to the insane poor are charged with the duty of seeing that all poor and indigent insane persons within their respective municipalities are speedily granted the relief con-

ferred by this Act, and, when so ordered by a Superior Judge, must see that they are, without unnecessary delay, transferred to the proper State hospitals provided for their care and treatment. Before sending a person to any such hospital, they must see that he is in a state of bodily cleanliness and comfortably clothed with new clothes in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the commission. It may by order direct that any person whom it deems unsuitable therefor shall not be employed as an attendant for such insane person. After the patient has been delivered to the proper officers of the hospital, the care and custody of the county or municipality from which he is sent cease.

SEC. 2184. When the relatives, friends, or guardians of an insane person desire him to receive homeopathic treatment, he may be committed to the Southern California State Hospital from any county of the State, in the discretion of the judge granting the order of commitment, if the crowded condition of that hospital does not preclude his admission to the detriment of other patients.

SEC. 2185. Except as in this chapter provided all patients admitted to a State hospital shall be duly committed thereto and shall be subject to the general rules and regulations of the hospital. The medical superintendent may, with the approval of the board of managers, enter into a special agreement, secured by a properly executed bond, with the relatives, guardian, or friend of any patient therein, for his care, support, maintenance, or other expenses at the hospital, said agreement and bond shall be to the people of the State of California, and action to enforce the same may be brought thereon by the commission. All bills due under the provisions of this section shall be collected monthly. But no patient must be permitted to occupy more than one room in any State hospital, nor must any patient, his guardian, friends, or relatives, be permitted to pay for his care and treatment therein, a sum greater than ten dollars per week.

SEC. 2185a. The commission may authorize the medical superintendent of any State hospital for the insane to admit thereto any insane soldier or sailor in the service of the United States; *provided*, there is room therein, on such terms as may be agreed upon between the medical superintendent of the hospital and the properly authorized agents, officers or representatives of the United States government, and approved by the commission.

SEC. 2186. Every superintendent, or person in charge of a State hospital must, within three days after the reception of a patient or patients, make or cause to be made a thorough physical and mental examination of such patient or inmate, and state the result thereof, on blanks prepared and exclusively set apart for that purpose. He must also make, or cause to be made, from time to time, examination of the mental state, bodily condition, and medical treatment of such patient or inmate, in such manner, and state its results, upon such blank forms, as shall be approved by the commission, during the time such patient or inmate remains under his care, and in the event of the death or discharge of such person, he must state, upon such blank forms, the circumstances thereof, and make such examinations at such other intervals of time and in such form as may be required by the commission.

SEC. 2187. 1. When the building of any State hospital becomes overcrowded with patients or inmates, or the number of buildings is reduced by fire, or other casualties, or for other sufficient cause, the commission may, in its discretion, cause the transfer of patients or inmates therefrom or direct that patients or inmates required to be sent thereto, be transferred to another State hospital, where they can be conveniently received, or make, in emergencies, temporary provision for their care, preference to be given in such transfer to a hospital in an adjoining rather than a remote district. The expense of such transfer is chargeable to the State, and the bills for the same, when approved by the commission, must be paid by the treasurer of State on the warrant of the controller, out of any moneys provided for the care or support of the insane.

2. Patients may be transferred at the request of relatives or friends; *provided*, there is room in the hospital to which transfer is sought, but in case of transfers

made as last provided the expense of such transfers shall be paid by such relatives or friends; *provided, further*, that transfers as last provided, shall not be made unless the consent of the commission and the medical superintendents of the hospitals from which and to which said transfer is to be made be obtained.

3. The commission, when it deems it necessary, may transfer any inmate of the Home for Feeble-Minded for care and treatment to a State hospital for the insane for care and treatment therein, and the counties, guardian, relatives or friends of such inmate shall be liable for his care, support and maintenance in said hospital for the insane in the same manner and to the same extent as under the commitment or terms of admission of said inmate to said home. The commission, when it deems it necessary, may transfer any patient in any State hospital for the insane to the said Home for care and treatment therein. The estate, relatives or friends of such patient shall be liable for the care, support and maintenance of such patient at the said Home in the same manner and to the same extent as at said hospital from which said patient was transferred.

SEC. 2188. Any one in custody as an insane or incompetent person is entitled to a writ of habeas corpus, upon a proper application made by the commission, by such person, a relative or friend in his behalf to the Superior Judge of the county in which the hospital is located. Upon the return of such writ, the fact of his insanity or incompetency must be inquired into and determined. The medical history of such person as it appears in the clinical records, must be given in evidence, and the superintendent in charge of the State hospital wherein such person is held in custody, and any other person, must be sworn touching the mental condition of such person.

SEC. 2189. The superintendent of a State hospital on filing his written certificate with the secretary of board of managers, may discharge any patient, except one held upon an order of a court or judge having criminal jurisdiction in an action or proceeding arising out of a criminal offense, at any time, as follows:

1. A patient who, in his judgment, has recovered;

2. Any patient who is not recovered, but whose discharge, in the judgment of the superintendent, will not be detrimental to the public welfare, or injurious to the patient. The medical superintendent may, when he deems it advisable, refuse to discharge any patient as improved, unless the guardian, friends or relatives of such patient shall satisfy such medical superintendent that they are financially able and willing to properly care for such patient after his discharge. When the superintendent is unwilling to certify to the discharge of an unrecovered patient, upon request, and so certifies in writing, giving his reasons therefor, any Superior Judge of the county in which the hospital is situated may, upon such certificate, and an opportunity of a hearing thereon being accorded the superintendent, and upon other proofs as may be produced before him, direct, by order, the discharge of such patient, upon such security to the people of the State as he may require for the good behavior and maintenance of the patient. The certificate and the proof, and the order granted thereon, must be filed in the clerk's office of the county in which the hospital is situated, and a certified copy of the order in the hospital from which the patient is discharged.

3. The superintendent may grant a parole to a patient, not exceeding thirty days, under general conditions prescribed by the commission.

4. A patient committed to a hospital under the provisions of chapter six, title ten, part two, of the Penal Code, must, upon the certificate of the superintendent that such person has recovered, approved by the Superior Judge of the county from which the patient was committed, be redelivered to the sheriff of such county, and dealt with as provided for by said chapter six of the Penal Code.

5. The medical superintendent of a State hospital may on his own motion, and must on the order of the commission, discharge any patient who is not insane, or because he is not a proper case for treatment therein, or because such patient is a case of idiocy, imbecility, chronic harmless mental unsoundness, or acute mania á potu. Such person, when discharged, shall be returned to the county from which he was

committed at the expense of said county. When such person is a poor and indigent person he shall be delivered to the sheriff of the county who must take the necessary steps for the care of such person. When such person is a poor and indigent person he shall be cared for by such county as are other indigent poor. When any person is discharged from any State hospital as is last herein provided he shall not be again committed to any State hospital for the insane unless permission for such recommitment be first obtained from the medical superintendent thereof. Said medical superintendent shall refuse to receive such person on such recommitment unless such permission is obtained as herein provided.

6. When any person is discharged as recovered from a State hospital a copy of the certificate of discharge duly certified by the secretary of the Board of Managers, may be filed for record with the clerk of the Superior Court of the county from which said person was committed. The clerk shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose and shall keep an index thereof. No fees shall be charged by the clerk for performing such duties. Such certified copy of such certificate and the record of the same shall have the same legal effect as the original, and if no guardian has been appointed for such person as provided by sections seventeen hundred and sixty-three and seventeen hundred and sixty-four of the Code of Civil Procedure, such certificate, duly certified copies thereof and such record thereof shall have the same legal force and effect as a judgment of restoration to capacity made under the provisions of section seventeen hundred and sixty-six of the Code of Civil Procedure. The term patient as used is subdivisions one, two, three, and six of this section shall be regarded as referring to and including inmates of the Home for the Feeble-Minded.

SEC. 2190. No patient or inmate must be discharged from a State hospital without suitable clothing adapted to the season in which he is discharged; and, if it can not otherwise be obtained, the steward must, upon the order of the superintendent, furnish the same and money, not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to defray his necessary expenses until he can reach his relatives or friends, or find employment to earn a subsistence.

SEC. 2190a. When any patient or inmate has escaped from any State hospital it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of any county in which he may be found, to arrest said patient or inmate and deliver him to any person authorized by the medical superintendent to receive him.

SEC. 2191. If any order is issued by any judge, committing to a State hospital a poor or indigent person who has not acquired a legal residence in this State, the commission must return such person, either before or after his admission to a State hospital, to the country or State to which he belongs, and for such purpose may expend as much of the money appropriated for the care of the insane or incompetent as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the State Board of Examiners. The medical superintendent of a State hospital is required to immediately notify the commission if there is any question as to the propriety of the commitment or detention of any person received at such hospital, and said commission upon such notification shall inquire into the matter presented and take such action as may be deemed proper in the premises.

SEC. 2192. Whenever any parent, guardian, or other person, charged with the support of an imbecile or feeble-minded person, or any idiot, or epileptic who is not insane, desires him to be admitted into the Home for Feeble-Minded, he may petition the Superior Court of the county in which he resides, for an order admitting such person to such hospital. The judge must inquire into the condition or status of such person, and if he finds him to be an imbecile, feeble-minded person, idiot or epileptic and that he has been a resident of the State for one year next preceding the presentation of the petition, such judge must make an order that he be received, maintained, and educated in such hospital, and on the presentation of such order the superintendent must receive him therein, if the hospital is not already full, or the fund available for its support exhausted; but the imbecile, feeble-minded person, idiot, or epileptic, need not be received if, in the judgment of

the management of the hospital or the commission, he is not a suitable subject for admission thereto. The judge must inquire into the financial condition of the parent, guardian, or other person charged with the support of any such person, and if he finds him able, in whole or in part, to pay its expenses at such hospital, he must make a further order requiring such parent, guardian, or other person charged with the support of such person to pay to the hospital at stated periods such sums as, in the opinion of the judge, are proper during such time as the person may remain in such hospital. This order may be enforced by such further orders as the judge deems necessary, and may be varied, altered, or revoked in his discretion, and the board of managers may, with the approval of the commission, cause the peremptory discharge of any person who has been an inmate or patient for the period of one month. For each child or other person committed to such Home, the judge must make such orders as are requisite to secure the payment, by the county from which he is committed, to the State Treasury, of the sum of ten dollars monthly for and during each month, or part of month, such person so committed remains an inmate of the hospital, but in the absence of such order, or unless otherwise specially set forth therein, the signing and delivery by the judge of a commitment is prima facie evidence of the intent that the payment of such monthly support shall be a charge against the county, or city and county, from which the commitment was made.

SEC. 2193. All moneys received from counties for the support of inmates of the Home for Feeble-Minded shall be used for the payments of all claims for the general support and maintenance of the hospital and the inmates therein, except for salaries, wages, contingent expenses of the officers, and expenses for supplies, buildings, improvements and other expenditures, the cost of which are defrayed from the contingent fund. Each County Auditor must include in his State settlement report rendered to the Controller in the months of May and December the amount due the State under this Act by reasons of commitments to the Home for Feeble-Minded; and the County Treasurer, at the time of the settlement with the State in such months, must pay to the State Treasurer, upon the order of the Controller, the amounts found to be due to the State by reason of the commitments herein referred to.

SEC. 2194. The board of managers, when the accommodations of the Home for Feeble-Minded permit, if such action does not conflict with the interest or welfare of committed cases or applicants awaiting admission may admit, for any stated period of time, without judicial commitment, such persons as are before and hereinafter specified as eligible for admission, upon such terms of special payment, gift, bequest, donation, legacy, transfer of real or personal property, or other lawful procedure, as may appear to them to be to the best interests of the State, and may further secure to the said Home for the time such persons so admitted are inmates of the Home such revenue or compensation as fully covers the actual cost of the Home for all care, treatment, education, and support therein involved. The moneys received for the use of the hospital as in this chapter provided shall be paid into the contingent fund of the hospital and may be expended by the managers as is provided in section twenty-one hundred and fifty-eight relating to the contingent funds of State hospitals. Actions to recover the amounts due under this section may be brought by the commission in the manner provided by Section 2197 of this chapter.

SEC. 2195. Nothing in this chapter contained interferes with or affects the status of such inmates as may now be in the Home for Feeble-Minded under terms of life tenure, or such other inmates as may be deemed by the management self-supporting by the value of their labor, or who may pay in whole or in part such sums as, in the judgment of the management, cover the cost of their support. For all cases the commission is authorized and directed to secure from the proper officers of the several counties whence the inmates were committed or received, such arrangements for commitment under the terms of this Act as may prevent such inmates becoming a sole charge upon the State; and the commission is further authorized to dis-

charge, at its discretion, any person whose support is unprovided for by the terms of this chapter.

SEC. 2196. No person, association, or corporation, must establish or keep an institution for the care, custody, or treatment of the insane, alleged insane or other incompetent persons referred to in this Act for compensation or hire, without first obtaining a license therefor from the commission. Every application for such license must be accompanied by a plan of the premises proposed to be occupied, describing the capacities of the buildings for the uses intended, the extent and location of ground appurtenant thereto, and the number of patients proposed to be received therein, with such other information, and in such form, as the commission may require. The commission must not grant any such license without first having made an examination of the premises proposed to be licensed. It must be satisfied that they are substantially as described, and are otherwise fit and suitable for the purposes for which they are designed to be used, and that such license should be granted. The commission may at any and all times examine and ascertain how far a licensed institution is conducted in compliance with the license therefor, and after due notice to the institution, and opportunity for it to be heard, the commission having made a record of the proceeding upon such hearing, may, if the interests of the inmates of the institution so demand, for just and reasonable cause then appearing, and to be stated in its order, amend or revoke any such license by an order to take effect within such time after the service thereof upon the license, as the commission determines. The authorities of each institution for insane persons or other incompetents must place on file in the office of the institution the recommendations made by the commissioners, as a result of their visits, for the purpose of consultation by such authorities, and for reference by the commissioners upon their visits. Every private institution for the care and treatment of insane or other incompetent persons referred to in this chapter shall keep records of every person admitted thereto, in the same manner and form prescribed for State hospitals, and shall furnish to the commission when required the facts mentioned in subdivision seven of section twenty-one hundred and forty-two. The commission or any member thereof may at such times as such commission or commissioners choose visit and examine any hospital or institution caring for and treating insane, alleged insane, or incompetent persons. In making such visits or examination, said commission or any member thereof shall exercise the same powers as are conferred on them by section twenty-one hundred and forty-three of this chapter. If any person or persons shall carry on or conduct or attempt to carry on or conduct an institution for the care or treatment, or for the care and treatment of the insane or alleged insane, or incompetents without first obtaining a license from the State Commission in Lunacy, as in this chapter provided, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor for each violation of the provisions of this section, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The managing and executive officers of any corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be liable under the provisions of this section in the same manner and to the same effect as a private individual violating the same.

SEC. 2197. The commission may in its own name bring an action to enforce payment for the cost of determining the insanity of any person and securing his admission into a State hospital when his estate or any person is liable for the same, or to recover for the use and benefit of any State hospital the amount due for the care, support, maintenance and expenses of any patient or inmate therein, against any county, person, guardian or relative liable for such care, support, maintenance and expenses.

SEC. 2198. The provisions of this chapter and every amendment thereto, so far as they are the same as existing statutes or the common law must be regarded as continuations thereof, and not as new enactments.

SEC. 2199. No action or proceeding commenced before this chapter or any amendments thereto, takes effect, and no rights accrued are affected by its provi-